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Established 1837

Rhodesian Units Art to Pull Out Mozambique

By Robin Wright

BURY, Rhodesia, June 2 (WP)—Rhodesian troops began withdrawal from Mozambique today after destroying key guerrilla bases and ammunition dumps in the neighboring

is Rhodesian commander of combined operations, Lt. Gen. S. disclosed.

gh Rhodesia claimed it was withdrawing the troops if mission had been completed, it was widely believed that al pressure, channeled through South Africa, played a major role in the pullback.

Two days ago, Gen. Walls said his troops would remain in Mozambique "as long as is necessary" to eliminate guerrilla bases in the southern part of the country. The Rhodesians have admitted raiding four camps, but others are believed to be in that area.

The five-day ground-and-air attack was the most serious setback for insurgent forces since the guerrilla campaign was launched in December, 1972, if Rhodesian claims are correct.

But of the three acknowledged raids across the border, this was the one that drew the loudest international condemnation, including warnings from Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, British Foreign Secretary David Owen and United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The raid began during the latest U.S.-British effort to find peaceful terms to settle Rhodesia's 11-year-old constitutional crisis. And it was launched just two weeks after the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith warned neighboring Zambia—through Britain—that allowing Zambia-based guerrillas to strike across the border could jeopardize the delicate peace negotiations.

Mr. Smith, speaking of the raid today in Salisbury, said: "I have heard that it's been very successful." He reported, "They (military commanders) are very pleased with the results."

[He said it would be a mistake to think the same type of operation was likely to be launched against Zambia or Botswana, Rhodesia's neighbors to the west.]

He called the invasion "a completely defensive exercise" and said that as far as Rhodesia is concerned, it "will have no effect at all" on the U.S.-British initiative to achieve majority rule here in 1979.

There are indications here that high-level, behind-the-scenes pressure from the United States and Britain has been exerted since the news of the raid became public last Sunday.

Gen. Walls vehemently denied today that his forces were withdrawing after contact with Mozambique troops near the town of Mafai, which the Rhodesians seized on Monday.

Intensive Clash
The Mozambique news agency, AIM, claimed that Rhodesian commandos had been forced to withdraw after "intensive" fighting, but it said Rhodesian fighter planes continued to bomb civilian targets inside Mozambique.

"Enemy action has now been reduced to aerial bombing of railway stations, farms, schools and the population of the region," Radio Mozambique alleged again today. It claimed that three Rhodesian jets and a helicopter had been shot down during the conflict.

The ground situation is now "completely under the control of Mozambique armed forces," the statement claimed.

Gen. Walls countered, however, that "care had been taken to avoid areas where there was known to be [a Mozambique Army] presence" and that the only contact had been with Rhodesian guerrillas. The Rhodesian (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

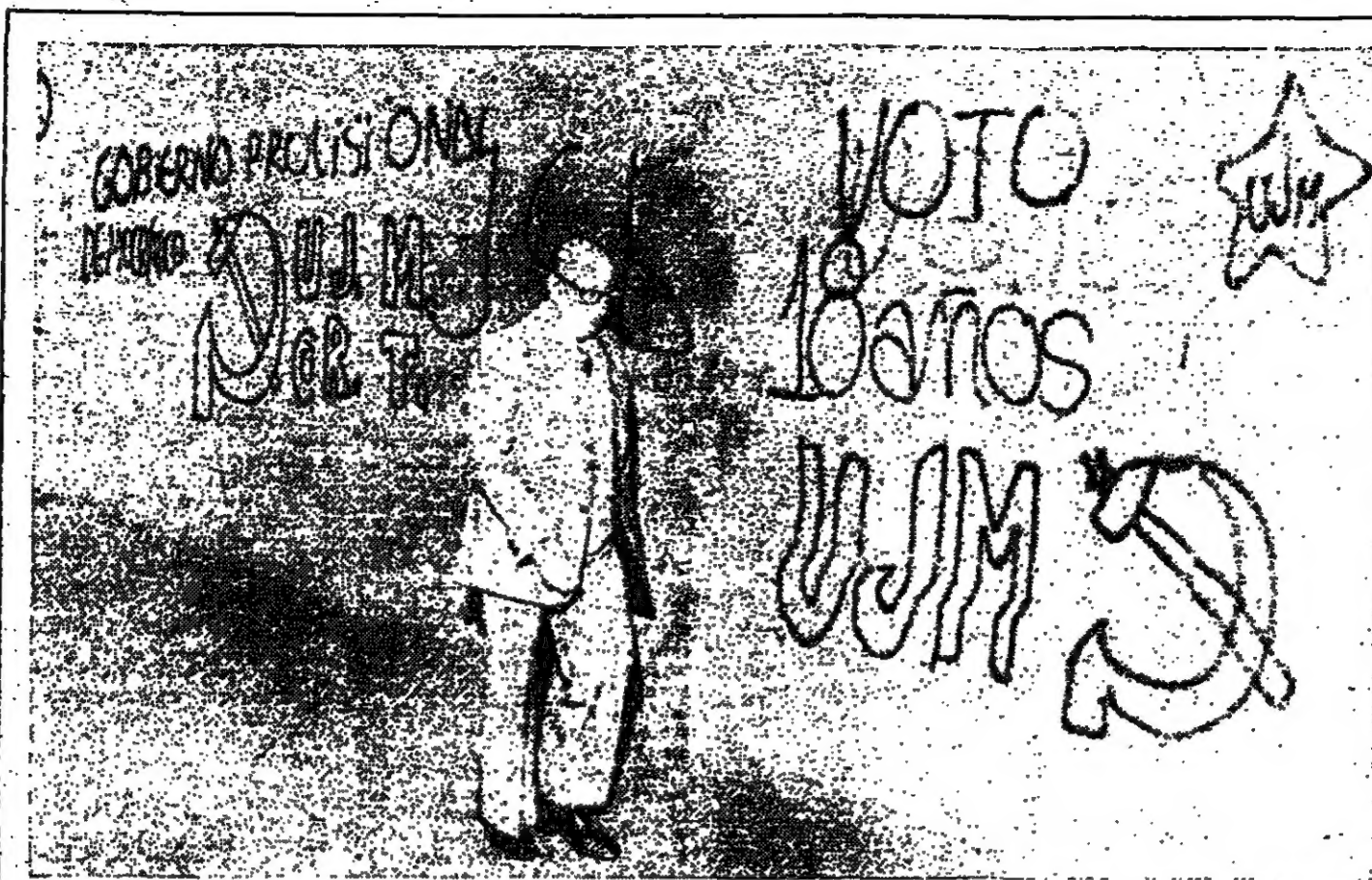
Willing to Alter Deployment Warhead if Russia Negotiates

WASHINGTON, June 3 (NYT)—The White House spokesman today said that if the Soviet Union is to undertake serious negotiations on limitation of nuclear weapons, the United States can make changes in its deployment of a more accurate missile warhead capable of striking Soviet missiles in their silos.

A daily news briefing, Mr. Powell declined to call the idea a "bargaining chip" in strategic arms talks or to say whether the decision to deploy the guidance system II and to mount the new warheads on Minuteman missiles had been triggered by Russian rejection in March of a so-called "comprehensive" proposal for substantial reduction.

Mr. Powell said, the comprehensive proposal had specifically prohibited this and many other sorts of "qualitative" improvements in intercontinental missiles. He said the President believed that "qualitative" improvement as serious, or more serious, an issue than the numbers of weapons possessed by each side.

He said, however, that "we do not feel it is reasonable" to the United States to unilaterally forgo deployment of a missile like the 12-A warhead without equivalent and "able" steps by the Soviet Union, which has bigger missile warheads, rather than the pinpoint accuracy attributed to 12-A.



Despite the government's strong anti-graffiti campaign, Madrid walls are still full of political slogans.

Graffiti's the Name of the Political Game Played in Spain

MADRID, June 2 (AP)—Would-be political commentators, convinced that the paintbrush is mightier than the pen or the sword, are covering the walls of Spanish cities with their messages before the June 15 national elections.

Thousands of slogans, from "Dissolve Your Repressive Body" to "What About Liberty," cover sidewalks, benches and street signs in Madrid. The exuberance may be somewhat excusable since the voting will be Spain's first free elections since 1936.

The government, however, has threatened the sloganers with stiff fines, saying it has spent about \$66,000 in Madrid to stop the graffiti campaign.

As part of its strategy, the government has erected more than 900 billboards throughout the capital with such slogans as "Play Clean, Don't Paint the City" and "Keeping the City Clean Is Expensive." To the latter, someone added "So Is Living."

Other officials have taken a more pragmatic approach. The mayor of Boadilla del Monte ordered wooden boards

erected near clean walls in his city with signs reading: "Political Propaganda Here."

A billboard advertising a new novel included a large white balloon at the bottom with the words "Graffiti Here. Don't Mess Up the Rest of the Ad."

Some advertisers are demanding discounts of up to 25 percent from the billboard companies because of the vandalism.

Some of the 157 legal political parties have offered to clean up their graffiti left from the days when they were illegal. Earlier this year, as Spain emerged from four decades of authoritarian rule under the late dictator Gen. Francisco Franco, the parties were legalized.

The Communist, Popular Socialist and Workers Socialist parties said they would clean up their graffiti if the government provided cleaning materials and bodyguards to protect work crews against opposition attacks.

A city official called the offers stupendous but said that the request for guards and materials was impractical.

Amid Differences Over Aid Second U.S.-Vietnam Talks On Relations Open in Paris

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, June 2 (NYT)—The United States and Vietnam today opened the second round of Paris talks on normalizing relations in a gloomier atmosphere than that of the first round here on May 3 and 4.

After a 3 1/2-hour meeting at the U.S. Embassy, the first time Hanoi officials ever entered a U.S. Embassy, the delegates announced they would meet again tomorrow. The chief U.S. negotiator, Richard Holbrooke, said the talks were "very useful."

The Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister, Phan Hien, said the talks were as friendly as the last time. Neither side would give any details, except to hint vaguely at progress. They will probably both return home after tomorrow for consultations before another session is set.

Since the May talks, however, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution forbidding the negotiation of any kind of aid to Vietnam. Hanoi responded with a spate of stiffened and harsh commentaries on Washington's position.

Senate Version
Another version of the resolution has gone through the Senate and it is now being debated in a congressional conference committee. The final text has not been decided yet. However, the State Department has been advised by its legal counsel that the resolution may be an unconstitutional restraint on President Carter's power to negotiate with foreign states.

It may be, though there was no confirmation, that this view was conveyed to the Vietnamese today and accounted for the relatively cheerful comment by Phan Hien after the meeting, in comparison with the strident Hanoi statements in the last few weeks.

The United States has said that it is ready for normal relations and the opening of embassies, whereupon it would lift its trade embargo, so long as Hanoi continued to make what has been called "satisfactory progress" in accounting for missing GIs.

Mr. Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, also told the Vietnamese a month ago that the United States would no longer veto Hanoi's admission to the United Nations.

Hanoi has taken the position, however, that the United States must agree to carry out the pledges of postwar reconstruction aid though it no longer calls that aid reparations—made in the 1973 cease-fire agreement



Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien smiles and waves to photographers yesterday as he is greeted in front of the U.S. Embassy in Paris by Richard Holbrooke, the Assistant Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Papal Promotions Stir Talk of Succession

VATICAN CITY, June 2 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI today named one of the Vatican's most powerful officials to be archbishop of Florence and said he will appoint him a cardinal June 27 in what church sources say is a double pointer to the Pope's preferences on the choice of his successor.

The Most Rev. Giovanni Benelli, 58, an assistant secretary of state, is technically the Vatican's No. 3 man, ranking behind the Pontiff and the secretary of state, Francesco Caracciolo.

His double promotion today will give him two of the customary prerequisites for a man being groomed for the papacy. After he takes up the post in Florence, Bishop Benelli, 58, will get major experience in the field of nearly three decades in the Vatican's diplomatic service. And being a cardinal greatly helps a candidate's chances—although the College of Cardinals, which elects popes, is not limited to appointing a member of the clergy to the leadership of the 700-million-member Roman Catholic Church.

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, in announcing the appointments for Bishop Benelli, said: "The prestigious

archbishopric that he will fulfill in his native land of Tuscany, taking with him the honor of a cardinalship, is a sign of the affectionate esteem, of the great appreciation, with which Pope Paul VI regards his human and priestly gifts."

Bishop Benelli was also singled out among the cardinals-designate for a "thought of very special devotion and respectful good wishes" in an unsigned front-page article reporting the appointments.

The College of Cardinals has ignored popes' preferences about their successors as pontiff, but at least Bishop Benelli will now have all the customary qualifications for the job.

He is close to Pope Paul VI, 79, who in March of last year spoke of his death as being not far away, although he still seems in reasonable health for a man of his age.

Like Paul, Bishop Benelli has spent many years—since 1949—in the Vatican's administrative service. Now, as Paul did, he is going out to be prelate in a major Italian city. The present Pope spent nine years as archbishop of Milan before his election in 1963.

Reputation for Candor
Like his fellow Tuscans, Bishop Benelli has a reputation for speaking his mind, a quality that has made him enemies as well as friends in the church.

Four years ago, an influential British Jesuit, the Rev. Peter Hebblethwaite, wrote that Bishop Benelli was "at odds with the best recent thinking." He is concerned with prestige and pompousity when many are trying to make the church a simpler, more fraternal place.

Vatican officials said that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Outcome Mixed On North-South; Energy Bid Fails

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 2 (NYT)—The North-South conference approached completion tonight with the drafting of a final communiqué in which the 27 delegations spelled out a wide area of agreement. But there was much on which they could not agree.

The end nearer after four days of long negotiating sessions that at times appeared close to breaking down. The two sides could not agree on a formula for continued energy discussions, which the industrial nations had wanted as a condition for concessions in other areas. The 18-month-long conference, born out of the energy crisis of 1974-1975, brought together 27 delegations of developing and industrial nations whose avowed ambition was to create a new world economic order. But it was the gulf between these rich and poor nations that led to the difficulty of the negotiations and the only partial success achieved during the talks.

P.J. Patterson, foreign minister of Jamaica, refused to call the talks a failure. "We have obtained advances in a few limited fields," he said, "but not attained the level of progress we intended."

Most of the progress was achieved during the first three days. It included a \$1-billion special fund to help the world's poorest economies, a common fund for commodity price stabilization, and new funds for agriculture and infrastructure improvements.

Familiar Talks
In sum, it was a peculiar negotiation, for the Group of 8 industrial nations were not really asking for anything in return, except a continued dialogue on energy, which they did not get. It was a one-way negotiation, with the developing countries asking for more, and the industrialized countries saying what they would give.

There was little satisfaction expressed by either side tonight as the delegations worked on the final communiqué. Mr. Patterson made it clear that the developing countries believed the industrialized world was being as miserly as possible, while spokesmen for the Group of 8 at times could not hide their exasperation with negotiations that dragged on two days beyond what had been expected.

Most of the foreign ministers who opened the conference Monday had dropped out by early this morning. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who Monday urged that the North-South dialogue be continued, left at 3:30 this morning.

In Washington today, Mr. Vance described the conference as a "worthwhile effort," but expressed disappointment that there had been no accord on future energy talks.

The energy clause, as it was known, became the center of the negotiations. For the Group of 19 developing countries, it was the industrial world's intolerable intrusion into the right of oil producers to fix the price of energy. "Just as there are no consultations on the price of iron, of steel, of machinery or capital goods," Mr. Patterson said, "there can be no discussions on the price of energy."

One of the major difficulties of the talks, however, was the disparity within the Group of 19 itself. Ranging from the extremely poor, such as Zambia, Cameroon and Egypt, to the overpopulated poor, such as Pakistan and India, to the oil-prosperous, such as Saudi Arabia, Iran and Venezuela, the Group of 19's interests were never identical. When this became too apparent, the Group of 19 would withdraw into

It was not clear how soon martial law would be formally lifted in Lahore, the Punjab capital of two million persons, since there was no immediate reaction from the government.

Last month, the Karachi high court upheld the validity of the constitutional amendment and suspended the hearing of writ petitions challenging the legality of martial law.

Mr. Bhutto declared martial law on April 23 in the cities of Lahore, Karachi and Hyderabad to check increasing opposition agitation and political violence against the government. At least 350 persons have died in the violence.

The agitation, which at one stage threatened to topple the government, began after the March 7 elections, which the PNA claimed were rigged to return Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples party to office.

The Lahore high court bench, in its judgment on several writ petitions filed on behalf of the opposition, said that there was no such thing as martial law under the 1973 constitution.

3 PNA Leaders Freed
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 2 (AP)—The government released today the head of the opposition Pakistan National Alliance and two other PNA leaders.

PNA chief Maulana Mufi Mahmood, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and Ghafoor Ahmed had been jailed in the Shikhs prison camp near this capital city after the PNA's supporters began their demonstrations.

They were released a day after the government freed two other opposition leaders, Mian Pufail Mohammed and Jan Mohammed Abbas.

U.S., Cuba Set to Announce Exchange of Diplomats Today

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT)—The United States and Cuba are expected to announce tomorrow their biggest move in the direction of restoring relations since they broke diplomatic ties in 1961.

The agreement for a limited exchange of diplomats will fall well short of a full resumption of diplomatic relations, but it will resemble a resumption.

Eight to 10 U.S. diplomats will set up shop in the U.S. Embassy in Havana and Cuban diplomats will move into that country's two buildings in Washington. But Czechoslovakia's flag will continue to fly over the Cuban installations in this capital and Switzerland's flag over the U.S. Embassy in Havana.

In the language of diplomacy, these will be "interest sections." With the U.S. mission officially part of the Swiss Embassy and

the Cuban team part of the Czech Embassy. For more than 16 years, Switzerland has taken care of U.S. interests in Cuba and Czechoslovakia has looked after Cuban business in this country.

But the modest missions in Havana and Washington will be able to discuss important mutual problems directly with the host governments, which is why they are being established.

The United States took the lead last month in preparing the interest sections as a means for extending into other issues with Cuba the direct discussions that already have produced an important agreement on fishing rights and maritime boundaries.

Cuba reacted positively to the suggestion of Terence Todman, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, and the arrangements were promptly concluded in talks in New York.

To Work Out Fears

Dutch Plan Therapy Session For Children Held in School

By Murray Seeger

ASSEN, the Netherlands, June 2.—Within days of their ordeal under terrorist guns, most of the 105 Dutch children held captive in their school for four days were on their neighborhood streets playing as if nothing had happened.

Their blond hair glistened in the warm spring sun as they kicked soccer balls or walked to the community library where their parents had waited for their release. They joined their parents at an open-air service of thanksgiving for deliverance from South Moluccan gunmen who seized their school more than a week ago.

And the children prayed for the 4 teachers still held in the school and the 55 or more adults held on a hijacked train 12 miles to the north.

Still, despite their release, the children of Bovensmilde School will soon be asked to re-enact their four days of captivity.

Therapy Theater

They will gather in a new psychological center at Groningen, the biggest town in the northern Netherlands, and be urged to recall all the nightmares of their captivity in a form of therapy theater.

"We want to help the children to overcome the fears, the anxieties, which they had," a government psychiatrist said.

"These are manifesting themselves more by the fact that the children built up defense mechanisms against it. They just want to forget all that happened."

"And the parents often do the same, so we try to work with the children and with the parents by letting them re-experience many of the things they experienced."

The program is just one facet of the Dutch government's effort to use psychological techniques and experiences in dealing with terrorism and its victims.

Better Support

In addition to helping the children of this terrorist attack, the government is determined to give better psychological support to the current adult hostages than it did to those captured on another train by gunmen in the same region 18 months ago.

The Dutch officials also are following a carefully researched psychological blueprint in dealing with the South Moluccan guerrillas. The official who talks directly with the gunmen the most is Dr. Dick Mulder, chief psychiatrist for both the Ministries of Justice and Defense.

Other experts have studied the Moluccan community and especially its youth, who have been responsible for a series of terrorist acts in the Netherlands in the last decade.

Pope Names Archbishop

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Father Hebbelstweil's judgment was too harsh.

Because of his custom of working 18 to 17 hours daily, Bishop Benelli also has the reputation of being a hard worker, and he is considered efficient.

He was ordained in 1943 and joined the Vatican's diplomatic service in 1948 at age 27. He served as private secretary to the present Pope, who was then Mgr. Giovanni Battista Montini.

Bishop Benelli's appointment as archbishop of Florence was made possible by yesterday's retirement of the incumbent, Eremegildo Cardinal Flori.

Three other men will be named cardinals with Bishop Benelli on June 27—the Most Rev. Bernardino Gantin, former archbishop of Cotonou, Benin; the Most Rev. Joseph Ratzinger, archbishop of Munich; and the Rev. Luigi Ciappi, who is the papal household's official theologian.

The Vatican also named Bishop Frantisek Tomasek, apostolic administrator of Prague, as one of two priests secretly elevated to the status of cardinal by the Pope last year. Secret appointments are usually made when a nominee could have problems in a country which has strained relations or no ties with the Vatican.

But first priority is the children who were held in the Bovensmilde School. The doctors want to prevent future nightmares and anxieties.

Dr. Gottlieb Neddick, who treated the children brought to Assen Hospital from the school after they were struck by a virus infection that brought about their release, said that all would fully recover from their physical illnesses. But he said that the psychological condition of some of the children was serious.

When terrorist victims just "try to forget" what they experienced, a psychiatrist said, "they will find out that within some months there will come symptoms in which the problems manifest themselves—symptoms such as loss of concentration for instance."

The danger comes from repressing unpleasant memories only to have them return when the victim does not expect them and cannot cope with the repetition.

"They think that is the best thing—just to forget about it. But we do not think that is the best thing," the doctor said.

Doctors differ on the long-range psychological effects of the children's experience. But they are apprehensive because of what they have learned from the 1975 train hijacking at nearby Bellen by other South Moluccans.

"I know some of the people who were on that train. And honestly, although it was nearly two years ago, they still are experiencing things which relate to that event," a psychiatrist said.

"For many of them now, emotions come to the surface that should have come to the surface at that moment. It is possible that the children will hold symptoms for years long, but I don't know if they will disappear anytime."

Recurring Dreams

Some of the 1975 captives have reported that they have recurring bad dreams and psychological fears. One of them, Irma Martins, 18, said she thought that she had shaken off the effects of her imprisonment until the new hijacking occurred.

"This brought it all back to me," she said. "I lie awake in bed at night and go through it again in my mind. I just couldn't believe such a thing could happen again."

Many of the 1975 victims are still bitter over what they consider the government's callous attitude toward them.

Dr. Mulder said that the government should have given the 1975 hostages some kind of recognition for their ordeal and interviewed them more thoroughly about their experiences.

Slowly Lose Power

He said that terrorists start with the upper hand but slowly lose their power if the authorities are patient and do not provoke any violence while maintaining control of the situation.

This policy succeeded in winning the terrorists' surrender in 1975 after a 13-day siege, but only after the terrorists had committed murder.

In the present siege, no one has yet been injured. The authorities know, however, that the Moluccan youths with the guns are unstable.

A psychiatrist who studied the tightly knit Moluccan community a few years ago predicted that the teen-agers would develop "many identity problems."

The Moluccans suffered from "identity diffusion" as the dark-skinned children of former colonial soldiers raised in strict homes and then turned loose into the liberal white Dutch society.

In reaction, they became "political delinquents," turning to violence instead of peaceful political expression, the psychiatrist said.

The Dutch government has tried to spread its knowledge of the psychological makeup of terrorists and their victims in training sessions for policemen, soldiers and court officials.

The effects are shown in the restraint of the hundreds of security officers during the two sieges.

Still the government is not satisfied. "You can't completely prepare everyone. But the more everyone knows, the better it is," a government spokesman said.

© Los Angeles Times.



Dutch marines checking on hijacked train near Glimmen where 55 hostages are held.

Carrillo Says Stalinism Survives in Russia

MADRID, June 2 (AP).—The general secretary of the Spanish Communist party, Santiago Carrillo, accuses the Soviet leadership in a book just published of failing to dismantle Stalinism and of stifling human rights and economic progress.

The publication of "Eurocommunism and the State" follows close on the return to Spain after 40 years' exile in Moscow of the long-time Spanish Communist party president, Dolores Ibarruri, known as La Pasionaria, who has praised the Soviet Union.

It was issued during the campaign for Spain's first elections in 41 years, on June 15, and for that reason the book is regarded as an attempt by Mr. Carrillo to increase the credibility of Eurocommunism among Spaniards.

Long out of touch with the Spanish party's aims, La Pasionaria, 81, devoted much of her first campaign speech last month to praising "that great nation, the Soviet Union." She also told reporters that "Eurocommunism does not exist." Communism is the same the world over, she said, differing only in how member states apply it. Communist officials then indicated they would limit appearances by the old Communist firebrand.

Wide Audience

Mr. Carrillo's book gained a wide audience in government offices and among party leaders eager to see how far Mr. Carrillo was willing to go in his criticism of the Kremlin. A Eurocommunist summit meeting hosted by Mr. Carrillo in Madrid in March did not take Soviet leaders to task on any issue, despite the Spanish leader's reported pressure to do so.

Mr. Carrillo's harshest criticism in the book is reserved for "the monstrous aberrations" of Stalinism. He also accuses Stalin's heirs—without naming them—of failing to dismantle Stalin's system.

Passing references to "the great progress made" in respect to the past are far outweighed by recitals of Soviet failures.

Lamenting the end of the "era of spring" of the Khrushchev years, Mr. Carrillo comments: "The massive, annihilating repression of Stalin's times have disappeared. Khrushchev, deposed, died in his bed. That was some progress..."

"Coercive Aspects"

Stalin's power structure, Mr. Carrillo charges, "has not changed, has not become democratized and has even retained some of its coercive aspects in relations with Eastern Socialist states..."

"What problems like the standard of living and the supplying of the population cannot be considered resolved. Problems of production and participation still stand. The unresolved question remains—that of democracy and social contradictions and conflicts, which unilateral propaganda hides but does not resolve."

Mr. Carrillo also criticizes Moscow's "undervaluing of democracy and human rights" saying: "It is clearly necessary that in established Socialist states, especially those that have reached a certain level of economic development, criticism should have internal channels of expression and not be repressed by intolerable means. Socialism... must



Santiago Carrillo

win back democratic and liberal values, the defense of human rights."

Mr. Carrillo's party, which has not had a chance to put its promises to the test, is publicly pledged to a parliamentary democracy based on universal suffrage.

Rhodesia Announces Troops Begin Mozambique Pullout

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government today also denied bombing civilian centers in Mozambique.

But while the military action is over, the political implications are just beginning to be realized. The raid was launched at a delicate moment for the troubled southern African territory.

Rhodesian forces crossed into southern Mozambique a few hours after the four-member U.S.-British "consultative" team finished the first series of talks with officials of Mr. Smith's white-minority government.

The team left Sunday morning for Maputo, the Mozambique capital.

During its three days of talks, the team—headed by U.S. Ambassador to Zambia Steven Low and British Foreign Office Under Secretary John Graham—found the main stumbling block to be the issue of enfranchisement. The government of Rhodesia is willing to extend the current franchise qualifications—varied combinations of educational standards and income or property ownership—but is balky at one man, one vote, as demanded by the U.S. and British governments and some of the black nationalist leaders.

But despite a cool reception, members of the U.S.-British group left Salisbury—before the

Vatican Official Turns Critic—for All to Hear

VATICAN CITY, June 2 (UPI).—Bishop Jacques Martin, prefect of the pontifical household, apparently was unaware the public address system was on. A church choir from Karlsruhe in Mainz, West Germany, had just sung at the Pope's weekly general audience yesterday and the Pope asked who they were. The loudspeakers carried Martin's answer to the congregation: "They're Germans. Generally they sing better than this."

Likud Problems Causing Israeli Concern

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, June 2 (UPI).—Two weeks after Israel's surprising election result, a large number of Israelis are wondering about the country's future, both internally and internationally.

Many people, particularly supporters of the defeated Labor party, are still dazed at the victory of the right-of-center Likud alliance. And surprise is still apparent in the Likud, which, since Israel was founded 29 years ago, has served as an opposition bloc, always vocal about the real and imagined flaws of the Labor-dominated government.

Indications are that the Likud was ill-prepared for victory and had no master plan to fill the key positions, including important but less publicized jobs than heads of ministries, which the bloc is taking over from the Laborites.

While Labor is wrestling with an unprecedented situation—the transfer of power—the Likud is wrestling with two major problems—forming a workable majority government and filling the many posts that will soon be available to it.

The Likud's pace was slackened by the hospitalization until Sunday of its leader, Menachem Begin, who is all but certain to be the next prime minister.

What Kind of Majority?

The Likud won 43 seats in the 120-member parliament and needs a majority of 61 seats to govern. The major question here is: What kind of a majority will be able to piece together?

That question has strong implications for Israel's international dealings, particularly with its chief ally, the United States, which, behind its bland affirmations of the "historic" link with Israel, is wary and concerned about the Likud's coming to power and just as wary and concerned about the autocratic personality and hawkish views of Mr. Begin.

At the moment, the Likud is trying to woo the Democratic Movement for Change, a new party that won 15 seats in the election, most siphoned from Labor.

DMC a Boon

The inclusion of the DMC would be a boon for the Likud, bringing the total to 58 seats and easing its reliance on the nation's religious parties, which now control 17 seats.

But the DMC has already had a falling-out with the Likud over Mr. Begin's now-delayed appointment of Moshe Dayan as foreign minister. Mr. Dayan, a longtime Labor party figure who jumped ship, is anathema to many members of the DMC because of how he handled Israel's military when he was defense minister during the 1973 war. The Likud and the DMC appear to have parted over the dispute.

Pressure From Nonpartisans

Some Israelis who belong neither to the DMC nor the Likud are urging the DMC to blur the differences with the Likud and join in the government because it is in the national interest to have broad-based majority administration.

The Likud could form a government without the DMC, but it would likely be a narrowly based religious and nationalist regime. Questions are already being raised here about how long such a government could last against a formidable opposition bloc led by the angry and divided Labor party.

Calls are coming from various quarters that, whatever the shape of the new government, it had better be formed rapidly. This call stems from the concern of many that the present governmental stasis is providing a convenient opportunity for the United States to manipulate Israel in the U.S. efforts to convene peace talks between the Arabs and the Jews.

Concern About U.S.

There is concern, bordering on jitter, here that the Carter administration, despite official protestations to the contrary, is edging toward attempting to impose a Middle East solution from outside.

A lame-duck administration on one hand and an embryo of a new government on the other is the worst possible situation for the country at such a time, these Israelis argue.

There is no abundance of first-rate talent in the ranks of the Likud, something that appears to

have been recognized by Mr. Begin when he went outside the bloc for Mr. Dayan.

The Likud has people in Washington buttonholing friendly congressmen and administration officials to explain who Mr. Begin is and to temper the image he has in some quarters as a "terrorist" from his command of the underground guerrilla organization, the Irgun, in the 1940s.

On the domestic front, the Likud favors many changes in the labor and economic scene, including less government regulation and more control over labor, and these are certain to pique controversy.

Then there is the quest Mr. Begin himself. Will he be flexible, less doctrinaire hawkish and less intransigent in the past?

One Labor party official said that Mr. Begin was a national unity government 1967 to 1970 in the best of times without portfolio.

At that time the official said that the Likud was the man with the reputation being fiery and unbending a model of cooperation and civility.

coalition, drawn up by the party leader, Menachem Begin.

The Begin guidelines have the new government attempt to honor all agreements Israel's outgoing Labor government, and attend a Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

While saying that the people have a claim to biblical Israel which "is not and cannot be contested," Begin's proposals say the Jewish settlements should stay in Israeli-occupied areas as points considered essential defense.

The proposals closely reflect the official policy of the going Labor government, as electoral platform of the D.

But much will depend on interpretation is put or various guidelines, sources said.

North-South Results Mixed; No Accord on Energy Issue

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ment for these 27 delegates to agree to a communiqué which they disagreed.

Knowing their own way was oil, the Group of 19 voted to give the industrial veto over it. "If this comes to a tradeoff of a common for an oil veto," said a 19 delegate, "we will not let it."

But the talks never reached the point of reaching a communiqué.

There is money on the line. A Group of 8 delegates rumor was circulated by late last night that, within oil agreement, the United would withdraw its offers, appeared more bluff than ability.

Mr. Vance had opened meeting Monday with a call for a new world economic system and said that the United would not allow the talks to "fall apart."

Time of the disapproval of the Group of 19 on the vagueness of the statements. Even the second common fund, which was called simply called for an oil at a United Nations conference on Trade and Development this year. In areas, the developing countries got very little of what was wanted. The issues on short-term balance-of-payments, debt moratorium, oil to markets, power, power guarantees and reform.

In the communiqué, developing countries recited that "progress has been made," but regretted that proposals for structural change in the world economy were not accepted.

They stated that the actions of the conference fell of what was necessary to give new economic system.

For its part, the Group welcomed the "spirit of co-operation" shown during the talks, and called for the delegates to continue in existing areas such as the UN. The group pressed regret that the force was unable to agree on such matters as future energy consultations, guarantees for foreign investment.

Romanian to E. Germany

BUCHAREST, June 2 (UPI).—President Nicolae Ceausescu said Romania will pay an official visit to East Germany next month, the national news agency today.

Cross the ocean that lies between you and a dreamland

Mexico City, former sanctuary of the sun-worshippers, is a modern capital full of attractions. Its museums rank among the finest in the world, and its shops and markets sell a whole range of typical Mexican wares. Only an hour and a half by air from Mexico City is Merida, the point of departure for the temples and pyramids of Chichen Itza, Uxmal, impressive reminders of the past. From Villahermosa, you'll discover Palenque emerging from the virgin forest. Taxco is a charming colonial town, as is Oaxaca, from where you can visit the ceremonial centres of Mitla and Monte Alban. The sun shines all the year round, gliding the beaches of resorts like world-famous Acapulco on the Pacific coast, Cancun, lapped by the waters of the Caribbean. There are plenty of hotels in all categories and you'll enjoy Mexican food specialties as well as international cuisine. And the cost? Mexico is less expensive than you think, especially with the exchange rate at its present favourable level.

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مكتبة في الجزائر

Science Squeeze Cited

Science Remains Strong May Falter, Study Says

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—A continuing squeeze on research and development in the United States is being cited by a study of the National Science Foundation.

The study, titled "The State of Science" and released yesterday, found that the number of scientists in the United States is declining, and that the quality of research is being affected.

The study also found that the number of research facilities is declining, and that the quality of equipment is being affected.

Alabamian Crisis to Close

MERY, Ala. June 2

—A crisis in Alabama over the postponement of a trial in the case of a man accused of killing a woman, ended yesterday when the state supreme court ordered the trial to proceed.

The man, who is accused of killing a woman, had been held in custody since the crime was committed. The trial had been postponed several times due to various legal issues.

The state supreme court's decision was a surprise to many observers, who had expected the trial to be postponed again. The court's decision was based on the fact that the state constitution requires a trial to be held within a certain time frame.

Backfires Sick Indian

June 2 (AP)—A love

who forced the plane to return to the airport, was arrested yesterday. The man was accused of setting off a series of backfires that caused the plane to lose control.



THE LAST LINK—Huge crowd gathered this week at Pump Station Three in Alaska, about 100 miles north of Arctic Circle, to watch workers complete final construction weld on 800-mile, \$5-billion trans-Alaska oil pipeline. Target date for first testing with oil is June 20 and use of pipeline is expected to begin in July.

Treaty Drafts Reported Complete

U.S. and Panama Held in Accord on Canal

PANAMA CITY, June 2 (AP)—

U.S. and Panamanian negotiators have drafted substantial portions of a general Panama Canal treaty, and have prepared a second treaty that would guarantee the canal's neutrality, sources close to both sides reported.

The sources, in Panama, said there was agreement on the duration of a new treaty, withdrawal of U.S. troops and ending U.S. jurisdiction. The separate document would call for Panama to declare the canal a neutral, international waterway.

There was no official confirmation of the tentative agreement. Representatives of Panama and the United States in the 13-year-old negotiations recessed their latest talks yesterday in Washington and U.S. sources said they hope to finish the agreement during the round that is to open in Panama in 10 days.

The Washington sources said the language has not been drafted but that the two sides are "close to agreement that they have been in a long, long time." The sources in Panama predicted that talks would be wrapped up by the end of June and that the treaty could be presented to Congress for ratification by fall.

Terms of Draft

The basic agreement would replace the current treaty, negotiated in 1903, and gradually would eliminate U.S. control over

the 50-by-10-mile Canal Zone, which cuts across Panama and links the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Sources said the draft sets Dec. 31, 1999, as the date when Panama would take over and U.S. bases would be closed. The zone currently is a U.S. territory and the United States has perpetual control under the 1903 treaty. The United States, which has 12,000 troops stationed at 14 military bases, earlier had demanded control until 2025.

According to the sources, the draft calls for a phaseout of U.S. jurisdiction to begin immediately after ratification by Congress and a Panamanian plebiscite and to be completed within three years.

Under the draft, the United States would administer the canal until 1999. It will use some of the land and water area of the current Canal Zone to operate the waterway but the entire area will be under Panama's jurisdiction.

The sources said about 60 per cent of the zone's land and water will revert to Panama immediately. The other 40 per cent

Anti-Apartheid Parley

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,

June 2 (AP)—The Special Committee Against Apartheid approved yesterday arrangements for the World Conference for Action Against Apartheid Aug. 22-26 in Lagos.

Republicans Replying to Carter on Energy

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—

The Republican party is taking to nationwide television tonight to say that "the sky is not falling" and the United States can produce plenty of energy if the government allows greater incentives.

The Republican program, previewed for reporters yesterday, posed a direct contradiction to one of the basic beliefs of President Carter's energy experts, that the United States is running out of oil and natural gas.

"We're not running out of anything, except confidence in ourselves," says former California Gov. Ronald Reagan. "There is plenty of energy still available to us. There is enough oil and gas in the world to last more than 100 years. There is enough coal, right here in the United States, to last for several centuries."

Republican spokesmen, however, could not cite any evidence that this "world" oil and gas supply would, in fact, be available to the United States or that it would last 100 years in a growing world economy rather than the no-growth situation assumed by the recent United Nations study that provided the estimate.

Free Time

The program, produced and paid for by the Republican National Committee and the Republican Campaign Committee, was scheduled for broadcast by NBC, which offered time for a GOP response to President Carter's nationwide energy broadcast.

The first of Mr. Carter's two broadcasts in mid-April painted a gloomy picture of declining U.S. oil and natural gas supplies, and called for strong conservation measures and increased coal production and nuclear power.

Mr. Carter's aides called it his "sky-is-falling" speech, paving the way for the subsequent presentation of his detailed energy plan.

In the GOP television show, Sen. John Danforth, R-Mo., says, "The sky is not falling on our country."

The sky-is-falling question, despite its whimsical tone, lies at the heart of the energy debate. If the Republicans are correct

France Votes to Let Women Retire at 60

PARIS, June 2 (UPI)—The

French Parliament unanimously voted yesterday to set the official retirement age for women at 60 years instead of 65 years.

The move had been promoted by women's groups as well as by the government. The retirement age for men is 65.



Ronald Reagan AP

in their assumption concerning finding abundant reserves of oil and natural gas, their argument for ending federal price controls to encourage renewed oil-company efforts to find such reserves gains credibility.

But if there is not much oil and gas to be found, higher prices cannot stimulate the dis-

Sirica Sending 2 Nixon Aides to Jail on June 22

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI)—

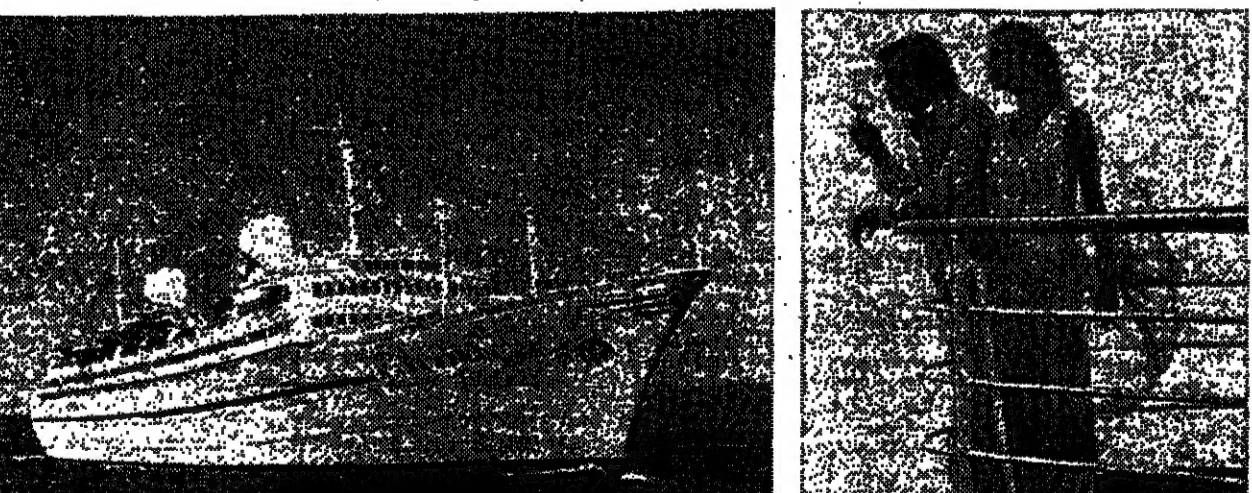
U.S. District Judge John Sirica said today that former attorney said today that former Attorney General John Mitchell and White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman must begin serving prison terms June 22 for their roles in the Watergate cover-up.

Judge Sirica said he has not yet received a Supreme Court order refusing to review the convictions of Richard Nixon's former top aides. But he said, "The 22d of June sounds about right to me."

The judge said the three weeks will give lawyers for the two a chance to ask the Supreme Court to reconsider its rejection of their appeal—a move justices almost never make.

When he receives the Supreme Court order, the judge said, he will officially set June 22 as the date. Mitchell, Haldeman and Nixon aide John Ehrlichman were convicted of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury. They were sentenced to 30 months to eight years in prison. Ehrlichman is serving his term.

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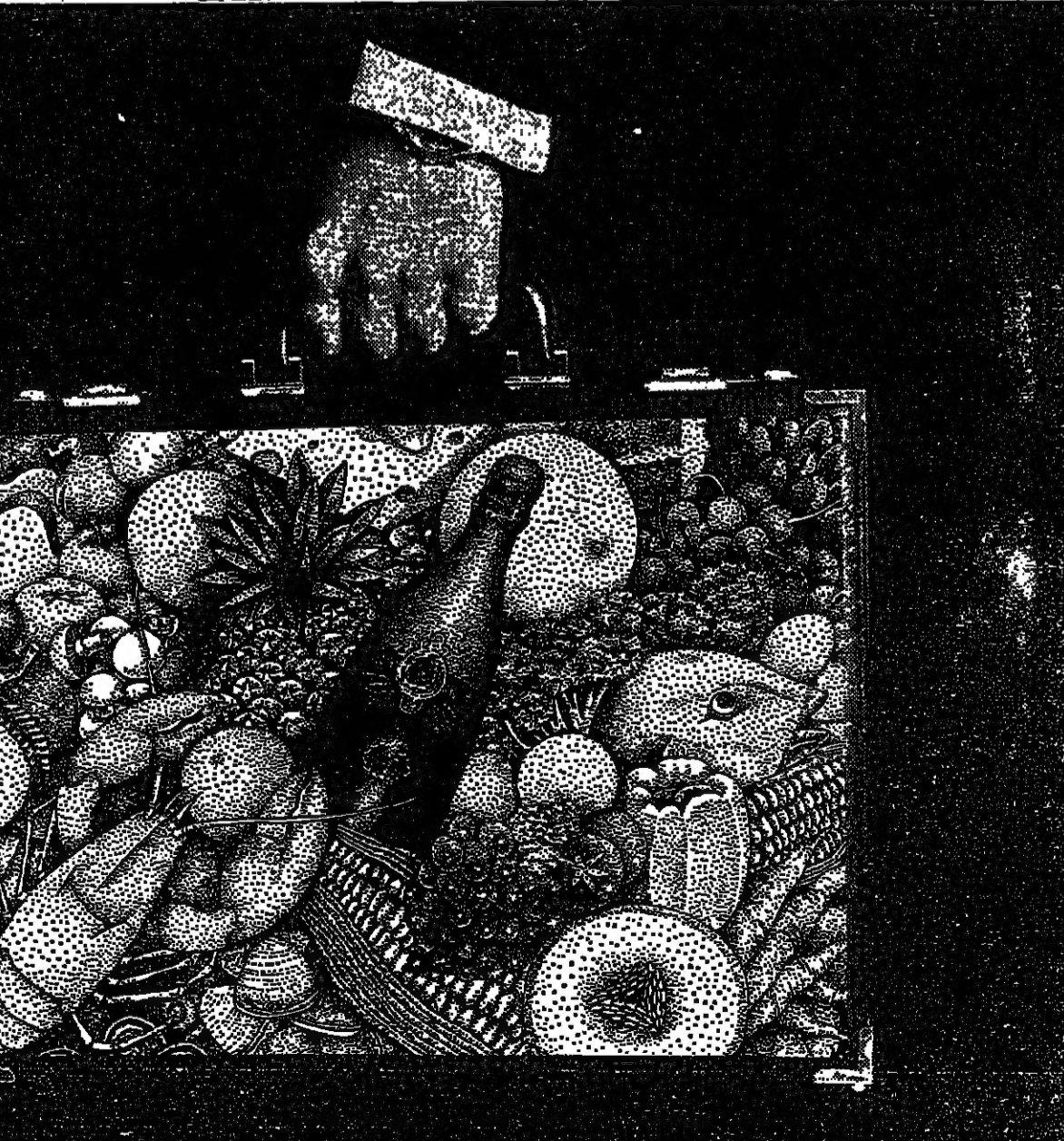


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Will Conduct 'Controlled' Tours

CIA to Let Tourists See Its Headquarters

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI).—The CIA, which until June 1973, preferred not very successfully to mask its location in Langley, Va., by marking signs on its access road "Bureau of Public Roads," "Federal Highway Administration" or "Fairbanks Highway Research Station," is going to conduct building tours, beginning later this month.

It seemed only appropriate for an agency famous for its control officers that a spokesman stressed

that the tours would be "controlled."

"We've got some very real problems about people out here who don't want to be photographed, or even seen," the spokesman said.

To lessen the chances of a "deep cover" CIA operative turning a corner in headquarters and confronting 30 cameras, the CIA tours will be conducted only on Saturdays.

CIA officials have visited White House tour directors to learn how White House tours function and how many tourists can be handled at a time.

Tickets From Congress

Tickets probably will be issued through congressional offices, but a spokesman said it is not yet decided how many each member will have to give to his constituents.

No tickets are available yet. "It's still in the drawing-board stage," the spokesman said. Meetings were scheduled at CIA headquarters this week to work out tour plans.

Tourists won't see exhibits of dart guns or cloaks and daggers. In fact, part of the CIA's problem is to come up with exhibits while preserving the secrecy of its work. For example, no pictures taken by spy satellites are likely to be shown, because the agency does not acknowledge that it has satellites.

Tentative plans call for the tourists to assemble in "the bubble," as the CIA auditorium is called.

They will be told about the history of intelligence and probably shown a film.

After the film, the tourists will walk through an underground tunnel to the main building and emerge on the first floor. Exhibits will be arranged around the corridor that faces the building's inner courtyard.

The exhibits will include famous photographs like those taken of

Soviet missiles in Cuba during the 1962 missile crisis and perhaps the first aerial photo ever taken, which was shot from a balloon.

The tourists will also probably get a look at the library and then be led out the front door and away. "It's just an office building after all," the spokesman said, "and we don't intend to show the actual offices."

Tass Comments

MOSCOW, June 2 (UPI).—The Soviet press said today that guided tours of CIA headquarters would not improve the "sinister image" that the U.S. intelligence agency has earned.

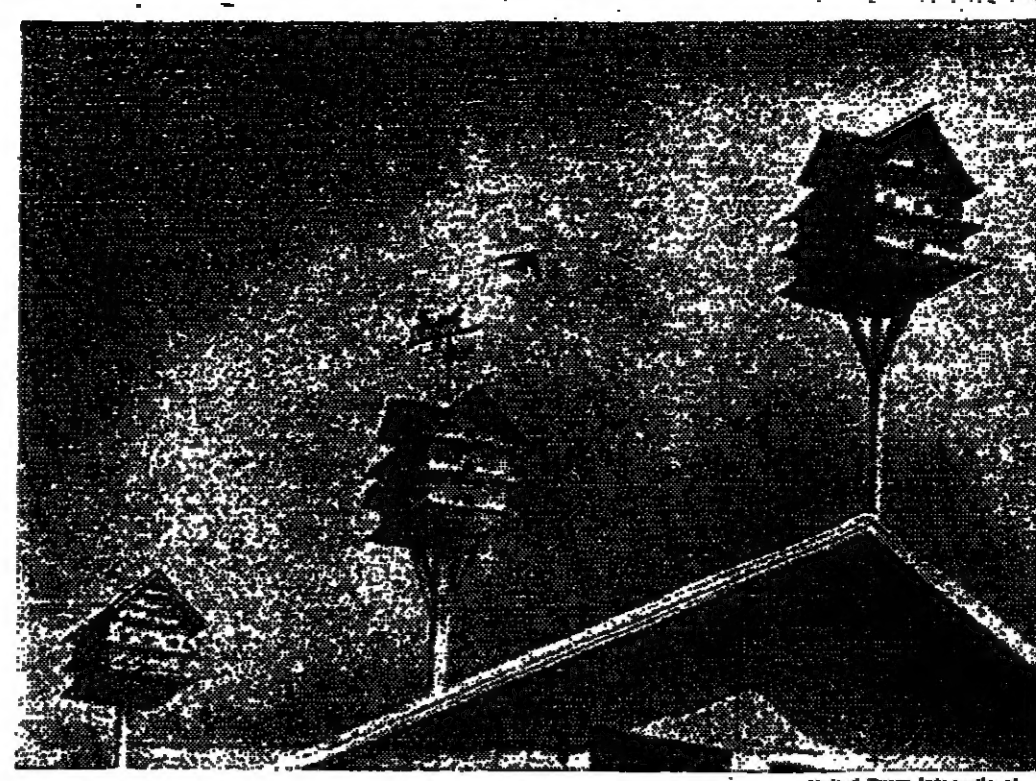
The official Soviet press agency Tass, in a commentary by Sergei Bulantsev, said that the tours were being initiated to improve the CIA's image at home and abroad.

Tass offered advice for further popularization of the agency: "Why should the CIA not be used to arrange outings for Sunday school pupils. Or for distributing booklets on the advantages of the American way of life to the jobless?"

"It is quite obvious that in the eyes of the Americans these events will not improve the sinister image which the CIA—this past master of provocation and subversion—has firmly earned."

U.S. Indian Activist Gets a Life Term

FARGO, N.D., June 2 (AP).—American Indian Movement member Leonard Peltier, 32, has been sentenced to two consecutive life terms for the 1975 murders of two FBI agents on the Pine Ridge Indian reservation in South Dakota. He could have received a death sentence. His lawyer said the sentence will be appealed. Peltier, who was convicted April 18, will be eligible for parole in 30 years.



SPRING SCENE—These high-rise apartments in Robesonia, Pa., are for the birds—purple martins, that is—who flock to their new homes atop a frame garage.

U.S. Lawyer, Set to Defend Soviet Dissident, Denied Visa

By Robert C. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI).—Washington lawyer Edward Bennett Williams has been denied a visa to visit the Soviet Union, where he hoped to help defend an imprisoned Soviet dissident.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet author and Nobel Prize winner now living in Vermont, retained Mr. Williams to defend Alexander Ginsburg, a close friend of Mr. Solzhenitsyn and his wife, who was arrested in February near his home outside Moscow.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Williams said that the Soviet Embassy here rejected his application for a visa and told him that it would never be granted. Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin told Mr. Williams that his request for a visa was "unprecedented, presumptuous and arrogant," the lawyer said.

NATO, East Bloc Still Deadlocked

VIENNA, June 2 (UPI).—NATO and Warsaw Pact negotiators today held their 18th session of negotiations on reducing armed forces in Central Europe, but a Western spokesman said that disagreement over figures was blocking progress.

Aurelio Fernandes of the U.S. delegation told newsmen after the meeting that "there is a substantial difference between the figures tabled by both sides on the level of the Warsaw Pact forces."

NATO experts say the Warsaw Pact has 155,000 more troops in the area than the East bloc admits. The Communists say there is approximate parity between the two alliances' deployed forces.

Attack Rabbit, Hopping Mad, Guards Office

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP).

The ASPCA warns burglars to stay away from the animal society's Manhattan office. The place is guarded by an attack rabbit named Harvey.

ASPCA executive director Gordon Wright said that it would be a mistake to fool with him. "He's very cranky. He does not have a nice disposition," he said, adding that "Harvey acts up when people get within hopping distance."

Someone gave Harvey up for adoption after he bit his sixth person. Mr. Wright said, however, that Harvey is not up for adoption. "We don't adopt out attack animals. In the case of the attack rabbit, we will probably keep it to protect our premises."

Eligibility Rules For U.S. Welfare To Be Tougher

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT).

Officials who are preparing the Carter administration's plan to revise the U.S. welfare system to save billions of dollars by tightening eligibility requirements.

Benefits would be withheld from many children who live with grandparents and from some people who work only part of the year. Among those who apparently would suffer would be unmarried teen-age mothers and their children and families dependent on seasonal work, such as employment in construction and the farming industry.

The officials who did not want to be identified, acknowledged that the main reason behind the proposal was to meet President Carter's mandate that the new welfare system cost no more than the current one. They said the eligibility proposal could save \$3 billion a year.

Some experts on welfare policy outside the government were extremely critical of the proposal, expressing doubt it would save much money.

Morocco Troops To Leave Zaïre

PARIS, June 2 (Reuters).

The 1,500 Moroccan troops who helped Zaïre defeat rebel invaders in Zaïre Province (formerly Katanga) will have returned home by June 12, Zairean Foreign Minister Nguzu Karl I Bond said here today.

Mr. Nguzu said that President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre would visit France next Thursday and Morocco on June 14 to express his country's gratitude for their assistance.

France, which supplied supplies for the Moroccans, will not be asked to help repatriate the troops, Mr. Nguzu said. He said Cuban troops were still on the frontier between Zaïre and Angola, "and they are very bad neighbors because they preach revolution for export."

Prague Paper Finds U.S. Unfair on Visa

PRAGUE, June 2 (Reuters).

The Czechoslovak Communist party daily, Rude Pravo, yesterday accused the United States of refusing a visa to the Czechoslovak wife of a U.S. citizen because she was a member of the Communist party. The paper said the woman, a dance teacher identified only as M.T., married the American in 1975 and was granted permission to emigrate but was refused the entry permit.

The woman's husband later wrote to her that he had been forced to file a divorce petition by U.S. authorities, the paper said. A U.S. Embassy spokesman here confirmed that the woman had been refused an entry permit but said that while it was being reconsidered her husband "informed us that he had already divorced her."

U.S. Concerned By Soviet Case Against Dissident

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP).

The State Department said today that it is "deeply concerned" over reports that the Soviet Union is preparing treason charges against a Soviet dissident who was arrested after a Soviet newspaper accused him of working for the CIA.

Press officer John Trittner said that the dissident, Anatoly Shcharansky, 29, "is well known and respected in the United States for his efforts in behalf of human rights."

Public U.S. criticism of Soviet treatment of dissidents has tapered off since the early weeks of the Carter administration. Mr. Trittner said, "We have seen stories and reports and are deeply concerned about what is reported to be happening."

Other officials said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had expressed concern to Soviet authorities "at a very senior level" before the disclosure in Moscow yesterday that treason charges against Mr. Shcharansky were being prepared.

Postal Official Held as Partner In Robbery Ring

NEWARK, N.J., June 2 (NYT).

The postmaster in Atlantic City, N.J., has been arrested for allegedly helping maintain a \$1-million robbery at the main post office there last Feb. 27 by giving the building's master key and other security information to a gang of four accused of looting three vaults.

Gordon Lawson, 37, was indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday.

FBI agents seized the last of the four robbery suspects Tuesday night. All but about \$25,000 of the loot was recovered.

Three-count federal indictments against Mr. Lawson and the four others charged them with conspiracy, robbery, and threatening the life of a security guard who was overpowered at gunpoint and handcuffed during the robbery. The charges carry maximum penalties of 30 years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. All five defendants were held in \$100,000 bond each.

Mr. J. Traub, Business International S.A., 12-14 Chemin Rieu, CH-1211 Geneva 17.

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Carter Arms Policy Scuttles Major Iran, Pakistan Sales

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI).

President Carter's new arms sales policy means that U.S. manufacturers will lose a total of about \$4.4 billion in aircraft sales to Iran and Pakistan, government officials said yesterday.

They said that the presidential guidelines cutting back on conventional arms sales means that Iran will not be permitted to buy 250 F-16 fighter jets; Pakistan will be unable to purchase 75 to 100 A-7 attack bombers.

Both deals had been delayed pending a presidential policy decision, now produced in a document called PD (Presidential Decision) 12. The officials said that neither Iran nor Pakistan has been notified officially of the decision.

Curbs Invoked

One official said that the Iranian deal violated several of the policy guidelines and the Pakistani sale involved sophisticated technology that the United States will in the future export only to certain alliance partners.

The F-16s were to have been developed especially for Iran, a process which had been discouraged under the U.S. policy adopted last month. Furthermore, Iran is not considered to be in danger of attack from any of its neighbors, and the F-16s represent "advanced technology" which is not supposed to be exported under the new U.S. policy.

The price tags involved were about \$4 billion for the F-16s and \$400 million for the A-7 attack bombers.

Skeptical in Pravia

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP).—The Communist party newspaper, Pravda, charged today that President Carter's pledge to reduce U.S. arms sales abroad has so many loopholes that it may be little more than a propaganda ploy.

"It is possible to see without any difficulty that this document contains many reservations," Pravda said. "Time will show whether Carter's new statement is really just another in a series of propaganda maneuvers."

Mr. Carter said he noted that U.S. deliveries to NATO allies, New Zealand and Australia, not be affected and that Israel will continue.

Carter Pokes Business On Consumer I

WASHINGTON, June 2 (UPI).—President Carter took a swing at the U.S. business community yesterday, accusing it of "selfish, special interest groups" to spread "misinformation" about his proposed consumer protection bill.

The bill creating the independent agency, intended to advocate for consumers' government, is in trouble in Congress. Chances for passage are a long shot, by some estimates, who say business have gone so far as on lists of campaign contributions and asking donors to voice opposition to congressional plans.

"Now, when it is sure that White House will approve legislation, the lobbyists come out of the woodwork," Mr. Carter said, "and they are under pressure."

"I think the action of who oppose this legislation is a disgrace. Unfortunately, when leaders organize a staff and hire lobbyists, that individual commits their customers and the law's only commitment is to employers."

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, among the leaders of the fight against the bill, is a statement that said a new would contradict Mr. Carter's promise to shrink the federal bureaucracy.

Mr. Carter said he saw separation here between individual business leaders and know is fair and what spokesmen espouse on Hill.

"The proposal is for agency just to be a focus for equity and fairness," Mr. Carter said. "The proposed \$15-million year appropriation is less than the Defense or Health, Education and Welfare Departments in an hour, he said."

After Mr. Carter spoke of the groups—including AFL-CIO—that have asked consumer protection agencies, announced formal committees to generate pressure in favor of the bill.

Ulster Gunmen Slay 3 Policemen From Ambush

BELFAST, June 2 (UPI).

Three policemen were killed in Northern Ireland today when gunmen ambushed their car outside Stewartstown. Authorities said it was the worst attack on police in the eight years of civil strife.

Police said two gunmen stepped from behind a hedge and sprayed the police car with bullets, catching the three in the back.

Two, a 25-year-old father of 2 and a 32-year-old bachelor, died instantly. The third, a 36-year-old father of seven, managed to radio for help. He died later.

Police said the killings appeared to be the work of the Provisional Irish Republican Army. Since 1969, 106 policemen have been killed by extremists.

Paris Amusements

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Directeur de filiale U.S.A.	Elevé	Jacques Jauret S.A. 'marque NEWMAN.	New York	Formation commerciale sup. exp. réussite vente produit de marque; connaissance Etats-Unis.	Ref. 705213/RT, Bernard Krief Consultants, 1 Rue Dayton, 75263 Paris Cedex 06.	I.N.T. 26-5-77
General Manager	Appropriate to this senior position	Automated Building Components S.A.	Brussels	Top-level Manager; exp. in the wood, steel or const. ind.; min. 10 yrs. in top mgmt.; English, German, French.	John G. Stokes, Automated Building Components, Av. du Pérou, 77, 1050 Brussels.	I.N.T. 26-5-77
Manager Computer Services	Appropriate to this senior position	Automated Building Components S.A.	Brussels	Top-level person; min. 5 yrs. senior exp. computer work; Eng., Germ., Fr. languages.	John G. Stokes, Automated Building Components, Av. du Pérou 77, 1050 Brussels.	I.N.T. 26-5-77
Cash Managmt. Holland	c. £15,000	Leading int'l org.	Amsterdam	25-35 yrs. educ. bkgd. in economics; working exp. Treasury Dept. multi-cnt. corp.	Ref. AB/852/FF, PA, 184 Keizersgracht, Amsterdam. Tel.: 23 66 82.	Financial Times 26-5-77
Internal Auditor	c. £14,000 + tax free	Rapidly expanding Middle-Eastern Commercial Bank.	Bahrain	28-35 yrs. Bankers with exp. int'l bk. auditing; foreign exp. accg. & E.D.P. controls knowl.	Norman Philpot, NPA, 25 Sheldrake St., London, W.1. Tel.: 01-262 1537.	Financial Times 26-5-77
Managing Director	over £20,000	Middle-Eastern Real Estate Devel. & Investment Co.		Financially oriented individuals 30-40 years.	Box AS964, Financial Times, 10 Cannon St., London EC4A 3DF.	Financial Times 26-5-77
Sales and Marketing	£15,000	£1,000 M. int'l food group.	Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Around 30 yrs. fluent Eng.-Fr. experienced consumer goods marketing/sales executive.	Wallace Macmillan, ref. B.31.195, NSL, 474 Royal Exchange, Manchester M27EL, England.	Le Monde, 27-5-77
Managing Director	Negotiable	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.	Lagos, Nigeria	Nigerian with good Univ. degree; min. 15 yrs. record in top mgmt., exp. oil ind.	Secretary, Nigerian National Petroleum Corp., P.M.B. 12701, Broad St., Lagos, Nigeria.	Economist 28-5-77
Director		Graduate Institute of International Studies.	Geneva	Able to work in French & in English; good knowledge of German.	Professor O. Long, c/o Gatt, Villa "Le Rocage", Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10.	Economist 28-5-77
Research Director		Business Int'l S.A. (int'l Service Company).	Geneva	Swiss nat. or Swiss work permit; exp. market & economic research activities in Europe.	Mr. J. Traub, Business International S.A., 12-14 Chemin Rieu, CH-1211 Geneva 17.	Economist 28-5-77
Marketing Executive		Business Int'l S.A. (int'l Service Company).	Brussels	30-35 yrs.; Eng., French & Dutch or Germ.; successful exp. in mktg. of prof. information.	Mr. J. Traub, Business International S.A., 12-14 Chemin Rieu, CH-1211 Geneva 17.	Economist 28-5-77
Int'l Banking V.P.	Commensurate with this high position	Major money market bank.	New York	5-10 yr. int'l banking exp.; fluent Eng., Germ.; 25-30% travel.	Box Q-484, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 31-5-77

دولة من الدول

The Strengths of Weakness

When one considers the Turks, who are about to go into an election after a period of political weakness that forced them into the immorality of the prolonged Cyprus seizure to create the impression of strength, or tries to disentangle Israeli politics after the Likud "victory," or even regards how little the popular Mr. Carter can count on his Democratic Congress, it does not require much analysis to decide that democracy has its flaws. Indeed, there are so few democratic countries with firmly seated governments, backed by popular will, that one is tempted to wonder whether voting is worthwhile.

The fact, of course, is that the issues dividing the parties have less ideological strength than they once did. Socialism, the welfare state and plain capitalism have all been tried, all have compromised after some failures. Too much government has been a nuisance; too little government is dangerous in this complex era. There are zealots, to be sure, but even when they live in areas so fertile in fidelity to opposing concepts as say, Orange County, California, or one of the Red suburbs of Paris, they find it difficult to summon others to the hard line. Even the universities, homes of untested ideas that read well on term papers and sound exciting when shouted during demonstrations, have become less certain of the fundamentals. Columbia, for example, is battling over whether Dr. Kissinger should hold an endowed chair, which reflects little glory on the intellectual vivacity of the university.

Now all of this may tell of the evolution of ideas among men who are entitled to ex-

press ideas in speech or votes; of the alteration of societies that no longer match the ideals of Adam Smith or Karl Marx or their modern adaptors. And it may mean difficulties in arriving at practical matters of budgets and unemployment relief, as well as offer enticements to military adventures. It is not an easy time for democrats.

But it is also not an easy time for authoritarians, whether they tend to Communism or toward what once would have been Fascism. For the latter are uneasy about what they once would have scorned—civil and human rights. And so are the former, for the Communists seem to be suffering the same difficulties with their politics and economics as the democrats. Ideas flow more rapidly around the world than was once physically possible, and they are less easy to channel or block. We may not have reached the "global village," but certainly there is more gossip among neighbors than was possible even 30 years ago, and different associations, different kinds of argument, than an earlier generation knew.

So if it is possible to grieve over democracy, it is even harder to cheer for any other kind of human government. Slogans persist—but they seem to have added a few syllables to what were once very simple catchwords. The world is in a time of questioning—and that is better than a time of apparent certainties which bore their own internal faults. It may be well to bemoan the weaknesses of what once seemed absolute credos, but it is also possible to recognize that those weaknesses can have their own strengths—that they might even lead to correct answers in a world that badly needs them.

Carter and Young and Africa

Q—Aren't there any examples of things you did that weren't absolutely right?

A—There are a lot of those in my life. Not speaking out for the cessation of the war in Vietnam. The fact that I didn't crusade at a very early stage for civil rights in the South, for the one-man, one-vote ruling. It might be that now I should drop my campaign for president and start a crusade for black-majority rule in South Africa or Rhodesia.

We commend the above exchange, taken from Jimmy Carter's *Playboy* magazine interview last fall, to those puzzling over one of the most absorbing and—to many—most vexing conundrums of the Carter administration: Why doesn't the President discipline or fire Andrew Young, the erratic and often self-indulgent U.S. ambassador to the United Nations? We will not burden you with the full record of Mr. Young's diplomatic indiscretions and idiosyncrasies. It is perhaps enough to note that (not for the first time) he has just called some of this country's oldest friends "racists" and dismissed out of hand the administration's official objections to the latest Communist power play in Africa. Any other presidential appointee would have been out quicker than you can say "John K. Singlaub."

Is it because of personal friendship that Mr. Young survives? Is it political obligation, reinforced by a sense of the cost a president might incur for forcing out—or even hushing up—the most conspicuous black in his administration? Is it because of an offensive and patronizing double standard that allows unique liberties to blacks in high office?

Perhaps. But a larger part of the answer, we suspect, is suggested by the passage, quoted above, from the *Playboy* interview.

To take the President at his word, he was slow to rally to the cause of racial justice in the U.S. South; and this failure filled him with a sense of guilt sufficiently deep to suggest to him the possibility of an alternate career: "I should . . . start a crusade for black-majority rule in South Africa . . ." If this is so, then his attitude toward Andrew Young becomes a good deal clearer. He feels a disciple's respect and humility before an apostle. He keeps him on not out of indulgence but because he agrees with him profoundly on what they both regard as central to this country's approach to Africa. To look for daylight between them is absurd.

No more than any person can a president be denied his motives. What he is accountable for, however, are his policies. It is here that he can be faulted. The improvisations and insults and affectations of moral superiority and personal importance that mark the style of Andrew Young too often mock responsible diplomacy. And the substance of the Carter policy for Africa, proceeding as it does from a vision of white racism in the U.S. South, seems both superficial and unnecessarily risky. It is grossly interventionist. It does not acknowledge the special historical and political circumstances of the African South. It encourages blacks to demand power and whites to yield it without suggesting how this is to be done—and how soon—and without offering safeguards and guarantees to blacks in the short run or to whites in the long run.

So we do not think Mr. Young is the problem. Those who question the administration's Africa policy should look first to President Carter and to his own evident motivation. Guilt can be a powerful and legitimate human impulse. Whether it translates into wise policy is something else again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Smith Fights Alone

By sending his troops 50 miles into neighboring Mozambique, Prime Minister Smith of Rhodesia has added a new tactic to a now familiar strategy. The tactic seeks to inflame an already tense situation and to bid for military advantage. The strategy is to concede nothing to the blacks who seek political power in Rhodesia in the hope that the Western nations will in the end help to preserve the regime of the minority whites.

The cross-border attack and occupation of the town of Mapai is undoubtedly a blow to the Zimbabwe guerrillas. But it is also a blow to American and British negotiators, who still seek a peace conference, and a pro-

vocation to Mozambique and its allies, including the Soviet Union. By thus risking an escalation of the conflict, Mr. Smith leaves the impression that he still expects the United States to rescue him from the consequences of his actions.

As American and British officials quickly made plain, their help is not available for such military adventures. This will only speed their resolve to arrange the orderly transition to black majority rule. If Mr. Smith persists in negotiation by arms, he and his white constituents will find themselves truly alone.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 3, 1902
LONDON—The terms of peace in South Africa were announced yesterday in the House of Commons by the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour. Three millions sterling will be placed by the British Government at the disposal of commissioners for the relief of impoverished Boers. The Boer language will be retained in schools if the parents so desire and also used in courts of law. Earlrons will be conferred on Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner.

Fifty Years Ago

June 3, 1927
NEW YORK—How he established friendly relations with a herd of wild elephants which approached the hunter's camp to eat the grass from the roots of the huts and the sweet potatoes from his garden was told by Martin Johnson, camera hunter and traveler, who has just returned from a four-year expedition to British East Africa. Mr. Johnson brought back 200,000 feet of motion picture film which he intends to donate to the American Museum of Natural History.



Gear the Military for the Energy War

By David H. McKillop

WASHINGTON—In his call to arms in the energy war, President Carter has committed our fighting forces themselves.

Yet the military is the largest fuel consumer in the United States and accounts for 78 percent of the federal government's vast energy use. According to the Defense Department, the military burns the equivalent of 225 million to 250 million barrels of oil a year, or more than 725,000 barrels a day. Add the energy consumed by the defense industries, and the gap in the battle lines is even bigger.

There is good reason, therefore, for the military-industrial complex to be in there fighting side by side with the civilians. But it is an unlikely volunteer. Given their defense responsibilities, it is easy for the armed forces and their industrial allies to consider themselves exempt from the constraints placed on the civilian sector. Recently a Pentagon official was quoted as seeing little chance of fuel cutbacks in view of the high-consumption design of U.S. military vehicles and weaponry that will be in service until the end of the century. While he stated that other possible conservation measures had already been taken, he did not mention alternatives to thrifter new vehicles such as the B-1 bomber.

A Common Burden

This attitude may be understandable but it is hardly justifiable. For one thing, if the civilian sector is to sacrifice gas-guzzling for energy conservation, it seems appropriate that the military should expect to share the burden. Moreover, as 23 months in Vietnam showed me, the military services can be egregious wasters of energy. I suspect that a concerted effort throughout the military-industrial complex could produce substantial energy savings without impairing national security. Consider, too, that military expenditure of energy—regardless of how necessary for defense—is an economic loss in terms of productivity. The civilian economy benefits doubly, therefore, from savings on energy use beyond what is strictly required for defense.

Several ways come to mind in which the military might fight in the energy war. One is to apply zero-base budgeting and sunset procedures to fuel consumption throughout the military-industrial complex. With no inflation factor involved, it is easier to budget for a reduction of fuel than of funds. A yearly review, starting from scratch, of minimum defense energy requirements could thus aim at cutbacks of whatever percentage the process justified in a particular sector of the military-industrial complex.

Usage Estimates

Another measure might require an energy impact statement for proposed new weapons or other defense programs. This approach has been used by James Conroy and Paul d'Eustachio, authors of the Environmental Action Foundation's booklet "Boom and Bust," which contains revealing data on the energy impact of the B-1 bomber. Because fuel consumption rates of the B-1 are classified, the authors' figures are approximations based on computation of unclassified data. Results differ according to the type of data used.

The low estimate, based on Air Force B-1 training-mission figures, forecasts the contemplated B-1 fleet of 244 bombers consuming 300 million gallons of jet fuel a year, or 7.5 billion gallons over 25 years. The high estimate, computed on design specifications, puts fuel consumption at 1 billion gallons a year or a total of 25 billion. This high rate of consumption will presumably coincide with the depletion of much of the world's remaining oil reserves. Eliminating the B-1 might be a better conservation measure than the gasoline tax.

Comparing the fuel requirements of this single weapons system with totals for civilian transport, authors Conroy and d'Eus-

tachio point out that combined urban bus systems in the United States in 1974 consumed 480 million gallons of fuel, urban mass transit systems 615 million gallons and the railroads four billion gallons.

The authors also have arresting figures on electrical energy requirements for the production of the 27,000 pounds of titanium and the 54,000 pounds of aluminum used in the construction of

one B-1 bomber. On the basis of these figures, aluminum refinement for the B-1 fleet would consume 480 million kilowatt hours and titanium refinement 1.6 billion kilowatt hours—a total sufficient to supply the District of Columbia's electrical needs for half a year.

Given the high rate of defense consumption, energy restraints should not be limited to the civilian sector. Ultimately, the

problem involved here is a choice between guns and energy. The problem also confronts the Soviet Union and the rest of the world. Thus the energy dilemma may conceivably have the salutary effect of exerting added pressure on world leadership to reduce the burden of global armaments.

Mr. McKillop, a retired Foreign Service officer, wrote this article for *The Washington Post*.

Coming to Terms With Resources

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Aurelio Peccei, former resistance fighter, industrialist extraordinaire, founder of the Club of Rome, was in London last week to launch his autobiographical book, "The Human Quality."

There was something apposite about the book being published this in Britain. After all, this is the Western world's first no-growth society.

This fact may be viewed by economists and politicians with horror. But the truth is there is probably more contentment and satisfaction in British life than in that of most of its competitive allies.

The charisma of growth is all but gone. Instead, absentmindedness, the refusal to work overtime, the struggle for humans working conditions and a guaranteed annual wage are indicative of the emergence of new aspirations. Its industrial strife can be interpreted as the working class maneuvering to consolidate its gains in a situation of growth ceilings. If this analysis is right, then Britain, according to Mr. Peccei's perception of the progress of industrial society, could be seen as the society of the future, not of the past.

The Club of Rome has been in existence for nearly a decade. In 1972 its first publication, "The Limits to Growth," written by a team led by an MIT scientist, Dennis Meadows, rocked estab-

lished thinking about the world's resources. It sold four million copies and there were editions in 30 languages.

Exponential growth was its bete noire. If population growth and resource depletion continued their geometric progression, it prophesied, the life-support systems of the world would collapse within the next few generations.

Today, however, Mr. Peccei no longer seeks to defend the book's wilder claims. "We know now," he says, "that the earth is more generous than Meadows assumed. Moreover, the influence of the price system was not sufficiently reckoned with in the study," so the Peccei of 1977 meets his critics halfway.

For all that, he is no recanter of the essential message. "The Limits to Growth," he argues, was "a commando operation to open a breach in a wall of complacency." When the Athenians were basking at the walls of Troy it took them 10 years before they were struck by the idea that a wooden horse such as never before seen could do the trick. Fortunately, it took us only 21 months from commissioning our Trojan horse to gaining our first strategic position.

Tangle of Problems
Mr. Peccei's philosophy is as it was at the start of the Club of Rome. The world is confronted, he says, by "the problematic."

Energy follows a close second, with no one yet answering satisfactorily the age-old Arabian question: that they are not going to pump themselves dry to serve the needs of an industrial world that, even after President Carter's stand, is still intensely profligate. The nuclear option, already in serious trouble, can only become more of an outcast.

"I cannot imagine that society will be in a condition within a couple of decades to safely host and protect several thousand huge nuclear power stations, and to transport across the planet and process every year quantities of the deadly plutonium—235 tons of it—these wastes, far greater than it would take to kill all the people living today."

The world, concludes Mr. Peccei, a man who has both suffered and shown the world who was tortured by this fascists' Harvey in virtue of the firm disposition of Americans to plain not to care what our baser to the UN says anything.

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v, After 125 Years: 'mme aux Camélias'

June 2 (LIT).—"La aux Camélias" has been popular play of the past. Dumas fils adapted it in a novel in 1845. In 1849, when he it to the censors. I without explanation e had predicted. But e and Dumas Fil me in Paris and when Morny became min-e interior after the e of December, 1851, the master of the friendship of the pire and has been r since. ile." It has been a ite in English-speak- and Hollywood first, with Nazimova, who as her Armand, Talmadge, in 1937 and with o in a talkie. Sarah deshabed scene in e also been preserved countless, the first probably springing up soon after its premiere in 1852. When "La Dame aux Camélias" was first performed, Duval, coming to "see" Marguerite Gautier, to break off her affair with his son, spoke to her with his hat in his hand. In 1854, Dumas instructed the actor to keep his hat on. In the current high-camp paraphrase of Pierre Spivakoff, "L'Homme aux Camélias" at the Théâtre la Bruyère, there is a reversal of the sexes. Armand is a consumptive gigolo and Marguerite, a female impersonator, in poke shoes, rouged lips and speaking in a squeaky voice, is his ardent suitor. In a program note, Spivakoff explains that while in the 19th century the demimondaines were the powers behind the thrones, today women are often the pursuers and sometimes the protectors of their lovers.

Dumas. Flis died in such stage rights have it until very recently. And actress sm has been obliged play for a specified performances annual-ome time, Edwige assessed the rights in ed to be a rofading apy they have e public domain. In e play has not been ajor Parisian theater seasons, erable tearjerker—the eyes of both ing and Lenin moist on the career of a e, the late, tion Dumas Flis knew List and Arsène nired. She was kept bles and died at the f tuberculosis. The ill make pilgrimages e in the Montmartre over, and she has hered his father's n invention of the saw in it a big e the play must be

countless, the first probably springing up soon after its premiere in 1852. When "La Dame aux Camélias" was first performed, Duval, coming to ask Marguerite Gautier to break off her affair with his son, spoke to her with his hat in his hand. In 1884, Dumas instructed the actor to keep his hat on.

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But logic and a denigration of changed mores are not the mainstays of this fanciful extravaganza, all its personages being clad as though they were goblins in a Hoffmann nightmare with shimmering decor to match. The estimable Erte, a scenic designer of genius, has praised the venture for its pictorial flair—and with justice, but it is less a revision of a play than it is a transvestite cabaret takeoff.

The "La Traviata" overture is played and there is an announcement over the loudspeaker to refrain from smoking as one actor has weak lungs. The general scheme of the Dumas acts is followed, with Armand, a defeated nonesuch, rushing in with his bohemian guests, whom he dismisses when overtaken by a coughing attack, while Marguerite lingers on to make her declaration.

The lovers flee—not to blissful seclusion in Auteuil but to a bizarre bask in Venice. Instead of the father's visit to demand Marguerite's sacrifice, there is the arrival of Mrs. Gautier to request that Armand give up her daughter. The dying of this celebrated

THAT OLD FAMILIAR GLEAM—The voracious smile of a Hollywood shark radiates from the back of a truck, which transported the artificial monster to Martha's Vineyard, Mass. The now familiar fish will be the star of a new movie, "Jaws II."

hokum episode is a high point, but it pales before the memory of Bert Savoy's version.

Savoy, the foremost American exponent of comic female impersonation, on one happy occasion in a revue sketch took the role of Marguerite Gautier confronted by the heavy father. With mounting hysteria, Marguerite listened to Duval's request to sever relations with his son.

After storms of tears and pitiful beseeching, this Marguerite, constantly dropping a handkerchief on an elastic string from her eyes to the floor and snatching it back each time her guest tried to pick it up, agreed to the great sacrifice. "But one moment," requested the resigned lady of the camellias. Going to the back of the stage, she drew back the curtain that veiled a bulletin

board on which were photographs of prominent men of the day: President Calvin Coolidge, Jack Dempsey, Babe Ruth, John Barrymore, Ramon Navarro and other male movie stars. "Now, just which one is your son?" inquired the Savor-Marguerite.

The miniature Ibsen cycle at the Nouveau Carré is being sup-

plemented with a return engagement of "The Lady From The Sea," with Silvia Montfort as the housewife who struggles to resist the call of the sea. The Nouveau Carré circle consisted of a linden-wooded garden, a stage for the play, "When We Dead Awaken," which reduced the tragedy to low burlesque; an awkwardly staged and peculiarly acted performance of "A Doll's House" on a tiny, slanting platform; and this present revival, which by long odds was the only reputable presentation. The celebration of the great Norwegian playwright, Miss Montfort fits the requirements of her role admirably and is ably assisted by Michel Auclair.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Grain That Built a Hemisphere

ON November 5, 1492, two Spaniards whom Christopher Columbus had charged with an exploratory penetration into the interior of Cuba returned to report to the Admiral of the Ocean Sea that they had come upon "a sort of grain they called maize, which was well tasted, bak'd, dry'd and made into flour."

when Europeans could and did. Bernal Diaz del Castillo wrote—that when his men came for the first time upon silos filled with grain, they took it for heaped-up gold, and in a sense it was, for it was maize which in large part had paid for the splendor of Tenochtitlan (Mexico City), able to dazzle men who had known the castles and cathedrals of Spain. In 1519 alone, Tenochtitlan received from peoples the Aztecs had conquered more than 10,000 tons of corn in tribute.

The Spaniards also brought the gift of malnutrition to Peru where the Incas had maintained prosperity by giving first attention to their grain and only second to their gold.

Reversed Priorities

When the Spaniards arrived they revealed the Inca conception of prices, putting gold, food, and interests at themselves. In maize only to the extent to which it was necessary for feeding themselves and useful in squeezing gold from the natives. One way in which they did this was to impress Incas for work in the mines on a ration of one pint of corn a day; this starvation diet killed off workers after a few months. Another practice was to commandeer the maize crop and then sell it back to the natives at two hundred percent for gold; if they had no gold they were forced to starve.

These tactics were still current at the beginning of the 18th century, when two Spanish engineers sent to Peru on a technical mission had the courage to write to Philip V: "Maize has become very rare. The proprietors treat the Indians with terrible harshness. They go so far as to store the maize—which is the only food here—to sell it at a high price in all the provinces."

Fifty years later, neither Philip V nor either of his two successors had designed to respond to the inevitable happened. Tupac Amaru, who claimed to be a descendant of the Incas, led revolting Indians in capturing the *corregidor* of Cuzco, the capital of the province, pressuring upon him the advantages of precious food and precious metal by pouring molten gold down his throat. On March 18, 1781, Tupac Amaru and his family were put to death with appropriate cruelty, which, however, did not involve any waste of gold, molten or otherwise. The two descendants of the Incas were hunted down and killed for good measure. The massacre of Peruvians returned to a seemingly state of subservience.

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GENEVA—Milt Buckner is the feature attraction at the Popcorn Club through June 18.

BASEL—Jethro Tull will be at the Sporthall St. Jakob on June 5, at 5 p.m.

MONTREUX, Switzerland—Singer Vera Love is appearing nightly at the Hungaria for the month of June.

PARIS—Carrie Smith is appearing nightly at Le Patio Bar in the Hotel Méridien through

June 18. The Chicago Art Ensemble and Fabienne Thibeault are at the Campagne Première for one week. The Kinks at the Olympia, June 7, at 8:45 p.m., Frank Wright at the Riverhop and Hal Singer at the Caveau de la Huchette.

This week's top single record in the United States is "I'm Your Bogie Man" by KC and The Sunshine Band, and in Britain, "Ain't Gonna Bump No More" by Joe Tex.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

wife who struggles to resist the call of the sea. The Nouveau Carré cycle consisted of a lamentable adaptation of Ibsen's last play, "When We Dead Awaken," which reduced the tragedy to low burlesque; an awkwardly staged and poorly received performance of "Doll's House," a tiny, slanting platform; and this present revival, which by long odds was the only reputable presentation of the celebration of the great-Norwegian playwright. Miss Montfort fits the requirements of her role admirably and is ably assisted by Michel Auclair.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1977

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Consequence of Chiasso Scandal

Swiss Tighten Bank Secrecy Rules

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June 2 (AP-DJ).—In a move to prevent abuse of the famed secrecy of Swiss banks, the Swiss government has announced new regulations that will "narrow" the scope of action of banks, and would not rule out

another scandal such as Chiasso, it would reduce the chances of such a recurrence.
The central bank's head told a press conference that he was willing to see a small decline in the value of the Swiss franc (if capital inflows slowed and outflows increased) because of these restrictions.
Numbered Accounts
The new restrictions apply to Swiss numbered accounts and a joint communiqué issued by the two sides said that this problem "had been eased significantly."
A spokesman for the Bankers' Association said that the new agreement does not obligate any bank to inform a client, but it does oblige banks to cut off relations with a client if the bank suspects any violation.
Alfred Sarasin, president of the Swiss Bankers' Association, said

the agreement codified behavior that has always been observed by an overwhelming majority of banks. About 85 per cent of banks in Switzerland, both Swiss and foreign, are members of the association, and Mr. Sarasin added that he expected the others would also accede to the pact.
The agreement becomes effective for five years from July 1, 1977.
The joint communiqué said that the purpose of the pact was to "vouchsafe that the identity of the banks' clients is reliably ascertained" as well as to prevent the improper use of banking secrecy by opening and keeping accounts and deposits of securities without knowing the beneficial owner of the funds, aiding and abetting capital flight and tax evasion and the acceptance of funds which the banks recognized were acquired by "punishable acts."

Earnings Soar in Quarter, Sea Oil Flow Is Cited

June 2 (AP-DJ).—The first quarter earnings of the British Petroleum group soared 50 per cent from the same quarter of the previous year, the company said.
The group's earnings were £3.61 billion, compared with £2.36 billion in the first quarter of 1976.
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provisions. Any charge will be shown as an extraordinary item in the annual accounts for the year in which the matter is resolved.
Mannesmann Group
DUESSELDORF, June 2 (AP-DJ).—Net consolidated profit of the Mannesmann world group was 302.2 million deutsche marks in 1976, down 49.8 per cent from 599.3 million DM in 1975, as sales fell 9.2 per cent to 11,798 billion DM from 13,039 billion DM. Egon Overbeck, management board chairman, told a press conference today.
Mr. Overbeck said the decline in sales and earnings was due largely to a sharp decline in the price of steel pipes. Both sales and earnings in the first quarter were behind previous year levels. Mr. Overbeck said without giving figures, but the company expects a 5 to 10-per-cent increase in sales for the year and steady earnings.
Mannesmann officials noted that the price of normal steel pipe has declined 30 per cent in the past 1 1/2 years. They said there is no sign of pickup in steel pipe demand but prices seem to have stabilized.

Panel on Pay

June 2 (AP-DJ).—A review of the pay of senior executives of the British Petroleum group is under way, the company said.
The review is part of a broader effort to improve the company's financial performance, which has been hampered by a decline in the price of oil.
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Japan's GNP Rises by 2.5%
TOKYO, June 2 (Reuters).—Japan's gross national product increased 2.5 per cent in real terms in the first quarter of this year from the fourth quarter of 1976, when it rose an upwardly revised 0.7 per cent from the third quarter, the Economic Planning Agency announced today.
For the whole of fiscal 1976 ended March, the real GNP growth rate rose to 5.8 per cent from 3.4 per cent in fiscal 1975, the agency said.
The annual growth rate topped the government's forecast of 5.7 per cent.
The agency said first quarter 1977 GNP totaled 101 billion yen (538.5 billion) at a seasonally adjusted rate and at 1970 prices.
In nominal terms, GNP rose 2.3 per cent in the quarter from the fourth 1976 quarter, when it rose 1.5 per cent from the third quarter. This brought nominal GNP to 174.77 trillion yen at a seasonally adjusted annual rate.
The agency said the rapid first quarter growth, which was well ahead of most recent government and private sector forecasts of between 1 and 3 per cent, resulted mainly from surging exports and increased private consumption.
Exports, which rose 6.2 per cent in real terms from fourth quarter 1976, when they rose 3.7 per cent, boosted GNP by 1.1 per cent, the agency said.
A drop in imports of a real 3.5 per cent, following the fourth quarter 1976 rise of 1.7 per cent, accounted for another 0.4 per cent of real GNP growth, the agency said.
Private consumption, which accounts for over half of GNP, rose 1.2 per cent in real terms, up from fourth quarter 1976 growth of 0.4 per cent, boosting GNP by 0.7 per cent, the agency said.
For the full 1976 fiscal year, the agency said GNP totaled 38.88 trillion yen at 1970 prices.
In nominal terms, GNP for the year rose 13 per cent, up from 9.7 per cent in fiscal 1976 over 1974, bringing nominal GNP to 189.34 trillion yen, the agency said.

Japan's Firms Report
TOKYO, June 2 (AP-DJ).—Kobe Steel Ltd. said today its net profit rose to 11.3 billion yen (440.8 million) in the year ended March 31 from 3.2 billion yen the previous year.
Sales rose to 896.7 billion yen from 786.3 billion yen. Steel output rose to 7,882 million metric tons from 7,576 million tons.
Nippon Steel, meanwhile, said its earnings increased to 3.8 billion yen from 1.3 billion yen on sales of 299.5 billion yen, up from 237.2 billion yen.
In another report, Fuji Photo Film said profits totaled 7.06 billion yen in the first half ended April 30, up from 4.3 billion yen, on sales of 138.8 billion yen, up from 107.2 billion yen.
Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank registered a profit of 13.1 billion yen in the six months to March 31, up from 12.5 billion yen.

GM Is Planning To Be Leader in Electric Vehicles

DETROIT, June 2 (AP).—General Motors Corp. says it hopes to become a major producer of electric-powered vehicles by the late 1980s.
GM president Elliott Estes said the giant automaker is "excited and enthusiastic" about the progress it has made toward building an electric car that would serve "as a shopper or commuter vehicle."
The company's objectives are to develop a car capable of reaching a top speed of 50 miles an hour, with a driving range of about 100 miles between battery charges, room for two passengers and sufficient capacity for packages, Mr. Estes said.
Industry forecasters predict a mushrooming market for electric vehicles in the 1980s—as oil becomes more expensive and scarce—if the weight and storage limitations of conventional lead-acid batteries are overcome.
Mr. Estes said GM has made "good progress in the laboratory on the chemistry for a zinc-nickel oxide battery—lighter and with more storage capacity than lead-acid batteries."

Machine Orders Rise At W. German Firms

FRANKFURT, June 3 (AP-DJ).—Order inflow to West German machine manufacturers was up 17 per cent in April in real terms, after rising 20 per cent in March, and was up 1 per cent from the year-earlier month, the Union of West German Machine Makers said today.
Domestic orders rose 13 per cent in real terms from March, and foreign orders were up a real 18 per cent, the industry group said. The estimates are based on a representative index and the group does not release absolute figures.

Trade War Hots Up Italy Sets Up Barriers To Some Japan Exports

ROME, June 2 (AP).—The Italian Foreign Trade Ministry has practically blocked the import of Japanese motorcycles and of electronic components for tape recorders and record players, ministry officials disclosed yesterday.
The move was in retaliation for Japanese import restrictions on Italian-made ski boots and other sportswear, reliable sources said.
The trade war between Italy and Japan, although not officially declared, has been going on for months. Italy had already erected a barrier of red tape to stop the import of motorcycles up to 380 cc and promote the sale of Italian motorcycles.
The Japanese motorcycles had been assembled in Atessa, a central Italian town. A trade agreement between the two countries stipulated that the Japanese would import only 25 per cent of the parts of the motorcycles beyond 380 cc and manufacture the rest in Italy.
For the imports, the Japanese companies filled forms which were delivered to the Foreign Trade Ministry, and no other formality was required.
The Italian government decided on May 26 that the importers should request a regular import license for the Japanese products. The applications have yet to be examined by ministry officials in what has amounted to a stoppage.
Ministry officials refused to comment on the decision to require a license for the imports. They stressed, however, that the move was perfectly legal, and the Italian government was allowed to impose similar restrictions on the basis of its foreign trade budget.
The sources also stressed that Italy had consulted its EEC partners before deciding the change, and its move had been unanimously supported by the other European community members.
Ministry sources, however, said the move to limit imports of large Japanese motorcycles and of electronic products was in response to a decision in Tokyo to cut the imports of Italian sportswear, mainly ski boots that have swept international markets because of a combination of quality and low price.
A number of manufacturers of boots and other ski products had complained in the past that their expansion on the Japanese market was not as widespread as in other countries because of import restrictions.

Intervention by Central Banks Put at \$20 Billion in Quarter

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP-DJ).—Gross foreign exchange market intervention by major central banks totaled approximately \$20 billion in the quarter ended April 30, about as much as in the preceding quarter, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said yesterday.
The preceding quarter's intervention total was one of the largest on record and was up from \$16 billion in the quarter ended Oct. 31.
Alan Holmes, executive vice-president of the New York Fed, told a news conference that despite the large February-April total, the foreign exchange markets generally were free of tension during the last quarter and were "at times almost boring."
He said some of the intervention represented replenishment of official reserves by the Bank of England and Bank of Italy.
Scott Pardee, vice-president of the foreign area of the New York Fed, acknowledged in response to a question that intervention in the market by the Swiss National Bank also played a part. He did not elaborate.
Mr. Pardee said that the New York Fed's market intervention, broadly defined, amounted to \$250 million to \$300 million. The corresponding total for the preceding quarter previously had been given by the bank as \$504 million.
The broad definition, he said, would include, among other things, Fed purchases in the market to repay debts to other central banks. The Fed intervened in the narrow sense to counter disorderly market conditions—only to the extent of selling the equivalent \$68.8 million of deutsche marks, the central bankers said.
The Fed said it sold \$20.9 million of deutsche marks on three days during the Feb. 14-28 period as severe winter weather in the United States revived market uncertainties about near-term economic prospects.
The central bank sold \$15.3 million of marks on April 1, when "reports of the European community snake realignment reached the New York market prior to the official announcement, causing confused trading," it said.
During three days between April 15 and April 29, the Fed sold \$30.8 million and the United States revived market uncertainties about near-term economic prospects.

Lehman Brothers In Joint Venture
NEW YORK, June 2 (Reuters).—Lehman Brothers International, a joint venture with Banca Commerciale Italiana (Lombard) and Banca della Svizzera Italiana of Switzerland.
Lehman Brothers International will be headquartered in New York and London and will have initial capital of \$10 million, the firm reported.
Lehman Brothers said the joint venture company will be a full service investment bank engaging in underwriting, Eurobond trading, mergers and acquisitions, private placements and equity sales and trading.
The U.S. office will serve Latin America and the Far East, while the London office will cover Europe and the Middle East.

Stock Prices Fall as Rally Fails

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP).—Stock prices resumed their downward slide today after a morning rally failed to build strength. Volume was modest.
Even as the rally got underway after the opening bell, analysts said it lacked conviction and could run out of steam. They blamed the old worries over inflation and higher interest rates for the downturn.
The Dow Jones industrial average was off 3.40 points to 903.15. It was off 1.02 at 3 p.m. Advancing and declining issues were in balance at about 690 gainers to 695 losers.
Volume totaled 18.62 million shares, compared with 18.32 million yesterday.
Analysts say the market's failure to back up yesterday's gain indicates that buying was largely the result of bargain hunting in depressed issues rather than a change in market direction.
Analysis said the brief recovery was aided by indications that the Federal Reserve would hold the line on credit policy after a recent tightening that drove interest rates higher. However, they said investors continued uncertain about the economic outlook for the second half, rising inflation and the likelihood of further interest rate increases later in the year.

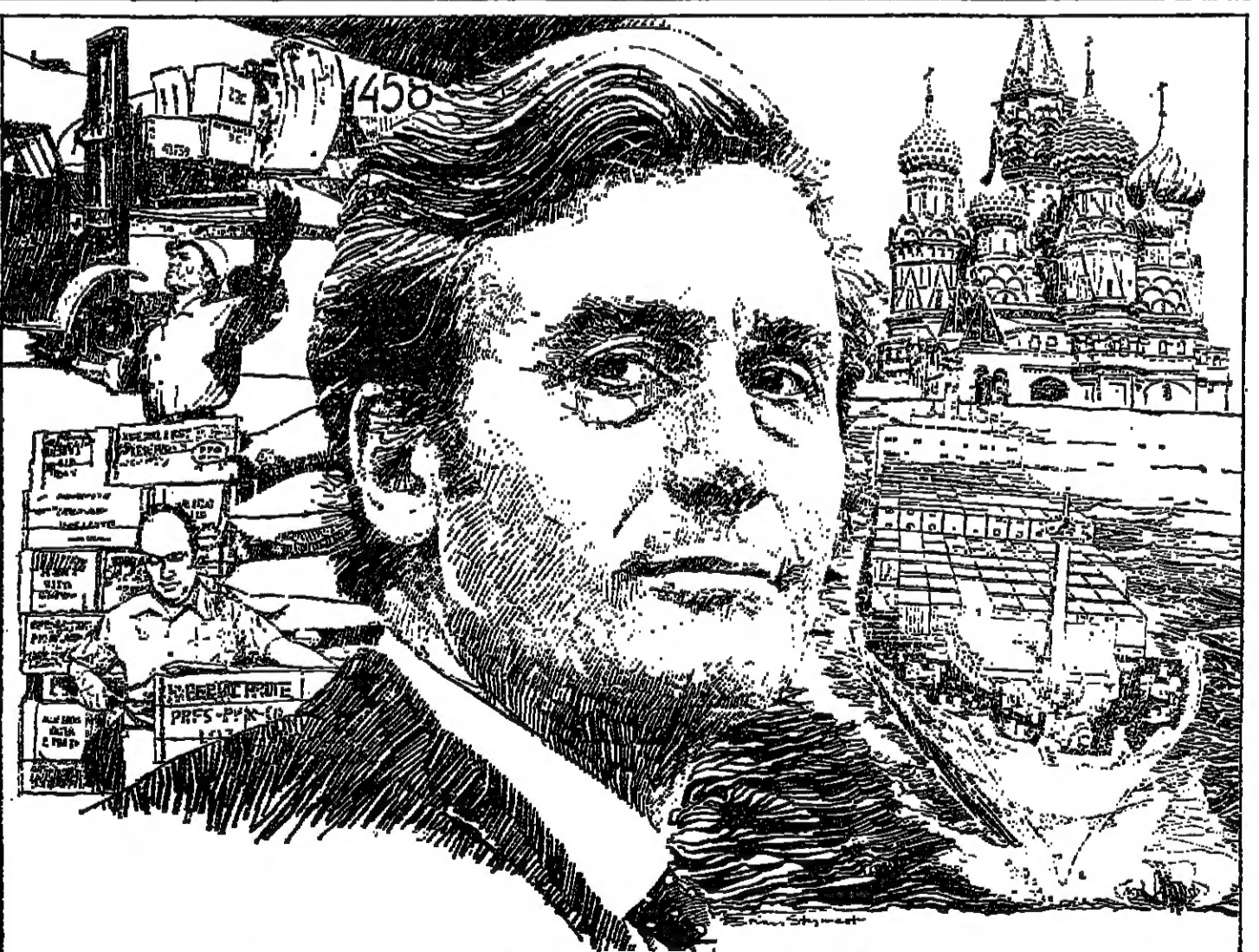
Some oils and related issues as well as chemical stocks came under pressure today. As Exxon fell 5/8 to 50 3/4, Continental Oil 1 1/8 to 32 1/8, Atlantic Richfield 1/2 to 57 1/4, Mobil 3/8 to 64 3/4 and Schlumberger 3/8 to 62 1/8.
Dow Chemical, the most actively traded issue, declined 5/8 to 34 3/4 and Union Carbide fell 1/4 to 50 3/4 after a block of more than 200,000 shares was crossed at 51.
Major retail stores, reporting May sales figures today, showed fractional changes. Sears gained 5/8 to 56 5/8, J.C. Penney was up 1/8 at 34 3/4, Woolworth eased 1/8 to 22 3/8 and Federated Department Stores gained 1/8 to 24 1/8.
General Foods rose 1/8 to 34 5/8. The company expects higher fiscal 1978 earnings.
Chemical Bank, which expects higher second quarter earnings, rose 3/8 to 44 5/8.
Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.06 to 112.25.

U.S. Inflation Rate Stronger Than Expected, Official Says

WASHINGTON, June 2 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today the increase in food prices that has been responsible for the inflationary surge early this year should taper off this summer, but inflation by year-end will still be stronger than the administration had expected.
Mr. Blumenthal said the administration expects prices to be rising at an annual rate of about 6.5 per cent at year-end.
But he said inflation over the entire year should still remain below 7 per cent, or not too much above the latest yearly inflation projection of 6.7 per cent.
Mr. Blumenthal said the administration expects food prices, which have been the driving force behind the 10-per-cent annual rate of inflation over the early months of the year, will quiet down this summer.
The inflation rate for non-food items should also taper off from this point on, he added.
On a related issue, Mr. Blumenthal said at a news conference that he feels the recent increases in interest rates as reflected in banks' prime rates could be inflationary.
But he expressed less concern about the interest rate issue than had come earlier from budget director Bert Lance.
Mr. Lance had said the latest increases in the prime rate, from 6.25 to 6.75 per cent in recent weeks, were not justified by market conditions and have been triggered by a tightening of credit conditions by the Federal Reserve Board.
But Mr. Blumenthal said, "I think I'd be quite satisfied to let

U.K. Borrowing Requirement Off

LONDON, June 2 (AP-DJ).—Britain's public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR), the measure of deficit spending by the central government, local authorities and nationalized industries, fell to a seasonally adjusted \$1.05 billion in the first quarter of 1977 from \$1.83 billion three months earlier, the Central Statistical Office announced today.
The Statistical Office said the first quarter outcome, which is still officially an estimate, brought the PSBR for the financial year ended March to a provisional \$2.73 billion, down from \$2.03 billion in the previous financial year.



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IBM	120 1/2	119 3/4	119 3/4	120 1/2	+1 3/4
AT&T	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/2	+1/4
GE	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	+1/4
General Electric	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4
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General Electric	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/2	+1/4

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Witter & Co.

Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

For the best brief on Europe in Europe, read James Goldsborough.

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK, June 2 — Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

COMMODITY AND FUTURE

PODS

Cocoa, Acacia, lb. 1.06 1/2
Coffee, Santos, lb. 1.15
Soybean, 60-25% oil, lb. 1.15

TEXTILES

Wool, 60-25% oil, lb. 1.15

MEATS

Beef, 60-25% oil, lb. 1.15

GRAIN

Wheat, 60-25% oil, lb. 1.15

COMMODITY INDEXES

Money's index 912.57
June 2 912.57
June 1 912.57
June 30 912.57

U.S. Commodity Prices

Cocoa, 60-25% oil, lb.	201.25	201.25	201.25	201.25
Coffee, Santos, lb.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Soybean, 60-25% oil, lb.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Wool, 60-25% oil, lb.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Wheat, 60-25% oil, lb.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15

Sheep, 60-25% oil, lb.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Cattle, 60-25% oil, lb.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Pork, 60-25% oil, lb.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Chicken, 60-25% oil, lb.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Eggs, 60-25% oil, lb.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 2

1977	Stocks and Div in 5	High	Low	Close	1977	Stocks and Div in 5	High	Low	Close
7/16	Amex	100.00	99.00	99.50	7/16	Amex	100.00	99.00	99.50
7/16	Amex	100.00	99.00	99.50	7/16	Amex	100.00	99.00	99.50
7/16	Amex	100.00	99.00	99.50	7/16	Amex	100.00	99.00	99.50
7/16	Amex	100.00	99.00	99.50	7/16	Amex	100.00	99.00	99.50

NEW YORK FUTURES

SUGAR NO. 11 (112,000 lbs.)	June 2, 1977
Jul	8.45
Aug	8.45
Sep	8.45
Oct	8.45
Nov	8.45
Dec	8.45
Jan	8.45
Feb	8.45
Mar	8.45
Apr	8.45
May	8.45
Jun	8.45

European Gold Markets

London	Open	Close	N.C.
142.45	142.45	142.45	142.45
142.45	142.45	142.45	142.45
142.45	142.45	142.45	142.45

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu.)	June 2, 1977
Jul	2.50
Aug	2.50
Sep	2.50
Oct	2.50
Nov	2.50
Dec	2.50
Jan	2.50
Feb	2.50
Mar	2.50
Apr	2.50
May	2.50
Jun	2.50

London Metals Market

Copper wire bars	June 2, 1977
100 lb	78.50
250 lb	78.50
500 lb	78.50
1,000 lb	78.50
2,000 lb	78.50
3,000 lb	78.50
4,000 lb	78.50
5,000 lb	78.50
6,000 lb	78.50
7,000 lb	78.50
8,000 lb	78.50
9,000 lb	78.50
10,000 lb	78.50

London Commodities

SUGAR	June 2, 1977
100 lb	12.50
250 lb	12.50
500 lb	12.50
1,000 lb	12.50
2,000 lb	12.50
3,000 lb	12.50
4,000 lb	12.50
5,000 lb	12.50
6,000 lb	12.50
7,000 lb	12.50
8,000 lb	12.50
9,000 lb	12.50
10,000 lb	12.50

International Stock Indexes

Amsterdam	June 2, 1977
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00

Tokyo Exchange

Yen	June 2, 1977
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00

European Markets

Amsterdam	June 2, 1977
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00

Eurocurrency Interest Rate

London	June 2, 1977
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00

International Societe Anonyme

Legal Domicile: Luxembourg - 2, Boulevard Royal
R.C. Luxembourg 84734

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

The annual general meeting of Shareholders held on June 1st, 1977, resolved to pay a dividend of 60 U.S. cents per share for the year ended December 31, 1976.

Such dividend will be payable, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting June 7, 1977, against surrender of coupon no. 5 at the offices of the paying agents mentioned hereunder:

- in LUXEMBOURG: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- in ITALY: All the leading banks;
- in SWITZERLAND: Credit Suisse;
- in FRANCE: Lazard Frères and Cie;
- in THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: Commerzbank;
- in GREAT BRITAIN: S.G. Warburg and Co. and Lazard Brothers and Co.;
- in NETHERLANDS: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank;
- in BELGIUM: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG

Balance Sheet after merger

Assets	at December 31st, 1976 (in thousands of lux. francs)
Cash and deposits with banks at maximum 30 days	19,690,423
Term deposits with banks	22,701,146
Deposits with non banking financial institutions	656,045
Bills and notes	2,872,369
Sundry debtors	14,514,159
Securities	3,422,235
Fiduciary accounts	2,889,015
Miscellaneous	1,635,447
Fixed assets	1,623,332
	70,004,171
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
- Banks	22,553,574
- Non-banking financial institutions	701,622
- Deposits	39,305,376
Miscellaneous	1,877,173
Fiduciary accounts	2,889,015
Shareholders' equity and borrowed capital	2,847,749
Available profit	219,662
	70,004,171

In 1976 Banque Internationale à Luxembourg merged with Banque Lambert - Luxembourg by absorbing the latter. Thus, BIL, the oldest Luxembourg bank, got a new look featuring:

Strengthened financial structures and an updated organization for the benefit of its customer service and the protection of its depositors, aim at a further expansion of its international activities.

Following a 120-year old tradition, in a spirit cherished by its founders, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, intends to develop in particular international operations such as: euro-currency loans, euro-bond issues, secondary market, bond trading, portfolio management, foreign exchange and deposit dealing, domiciliation of financial corporations and trusts.

Thanks to its far-reaching network of correspondents and its association with ABECOR*, the most important European banking group, Banque Internationale à Luxembourg is in a position to offer a world-wide service.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, is also the first Luxembourg company which as of now has based its managerial structure on the concept "Supervisory Board - Executive Board" recommended by the E.E.C. Authorities.

Chairman of the Supervisory Board: Joseph Leydenbach

Executive Board:
Albert Dondelinger, Chairman; Gaston Hoffmann, Deputy Chairman; Pierre Altman, Ady Colas, Jean-Pierre de Cuyper, Edmond Israel, Marcel Schleder.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG

société anonyme
fondée 1856
Luxembourg, boulevard Royal 2
tél. 4 79 11
téléc. 3409 & 3429 biarbi lu

The attached balance sheet and profit and loss account have been published in the "Mémorial-Recueil Spécial des Sociétés et Associations du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg", and may be sent on your request.

NEW YORK TO California \$210.19 ROUND TRIP

We can fly you from New York/Newark to Los Angeles or San Francisco, at 35-45% off the normal air fare.

Ask your travel agent for details of American's new "Super Saver" fares.

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7/16	Amex	100.00	99.00	99.50

Japan Vehicle Exports

TOYO, June 2 (A) Japanese vehicle exports totaled 37,974 units, a 1.2 per cent increase over March's 37,500 units.

The value of April's exports totaled 3,797 million yen, a 1.2 per cent increase over March's 3,750 million yen.

April passenger car exports totaled 23,731 units, a 1.2 per cent increase over March's 23,500 units.

Exports of trucks and buses totaled 14,243 units, a 1.2 per cent increase over March's 14,000 units.

Exports of motorcycles totaled 900 units, a 1.2 per cent increase over March's 874 units.

Exports of other vehicles totaled 1,540 units, a 1.2 per cent increase over March's 1,526 units.

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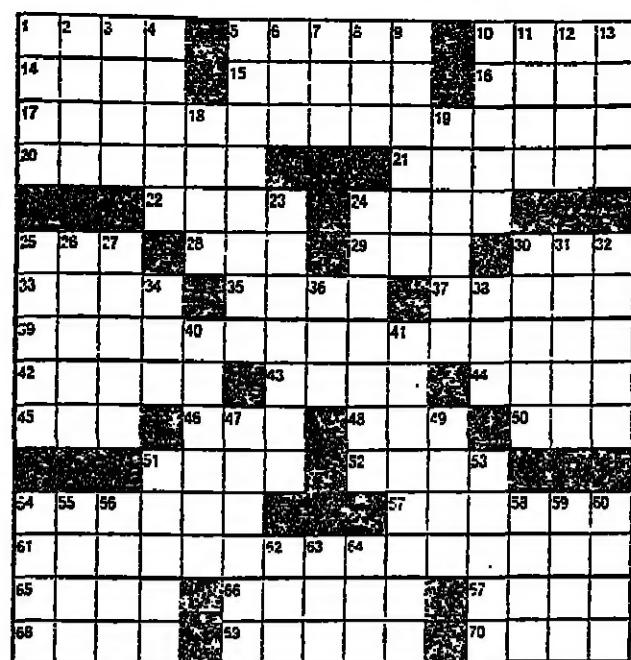
Exports of other vehicles totaled 1,540 units, a 1.2 per cent increase over March's 1,526 units.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 2

Stocks and Divs	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Moleska



- ACROSS**
- Place for a mitt
 - Argot
 - N.T. book
 - Butter substitute
 - Watered silk
 - Kharām
 - They "jazz up" the game
 - Yucatanian republic
 - Hide from view
 - Pleth: Comb.
 - Black and Red
 - Quick in school
 - Grande
 - Vase
 - Kinman's weapon
 - Shoe or family
 - Follows
 - Okla. city
 - Berra is one
 - With 19 Down, 1906 Cub
 - Reference-book feature
 - Broadway acronym
 - Jackpot or school
 - Mileage of D.A.'s
 - Die
 - Actor Wallach
- DOWN**
- Work unit
 - Hat material
 - Creek shrine
 - Partners of silks
 - task (difficult job)
 - With 51 Down, "around the horn" d.p.
 - Singer Ed
 - Speechify
 - Tart
 - Want pitchers need between
 - Bumps and lumps
 - Seri
 - Coal scuttles
 - Lily plant
 - Nervy prefix
 - Ferry, N.Y.
 - Less clear, as a printed page
 - Trim
 - Be under the weather
 - Markman's org.
 - Old Faithful, e.g.
 - Anchors
 - Cartridges for short
 - No-no
 - Stepped
 - Prevaricator
 - See 38 Across
 - Get in touch with
 - European
 - mountain range
 - Storage place
 - Publish
 - Takes care of
 - Sex loosely
 - Theslian
 - Snowshoe strap
 - Piece (soul)
 - Charged atom
 - Mine fund
 - Lengthen or broaden
 - Hanging drapes
 - Walter of diamond fame
 - Perfect at-bat record
 - See 61 Across
 - Peel
 - Pitcher like
 - Seaver
 - Words of distress
 - Causes of extra innings
 - Daze
 - Auld lang syne
 - Rise de
 - Melancholy
 - Quebec's summer

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City _____ Country _____

WEATHER

ALGATVE	0 F	1 F	Clear	MADRID	38 F	6 F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	61	Cloudy	MILAN	23	74	Rain
ANKARA	15	57	Cloudy	MILAN	23	74	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	17	63	Clear
BEIRUT	18	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	61	Cloudy	NEW YORK	24	75	Clear
BELIN	18	61	Cloudy	NICE	21	70	Clear
BUDAPEST	18	61	Cloudy	OSLO	26	80	Clear
BUCAREST	18	61	Cloudy	PARIS	18	64	Clear
BUDAPEST	18	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	13	55	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	61	Cloudy	ROME	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	61	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	24	75	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	18	61	Cloudy	TEHRAN	24	75	Fair
DUBLIN	18	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	75	Clear
EDINBURGH	18	61	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	70	Clear
FLORENCE	18	61	Cloudy	VIENNA	17	63	Clear
FRANKFURT	18	61	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	24	75	Clear
GENEVA	18	61	Cloudy	WARSZAWA	18	64	Clear
HELSINKI	18	61	Cloudy	YERK	24	75	Clear
ISTANBUL	18	61	Cloudy				
LAS PALMAS	18	61	Cloudy				
LISBON	18	61	Cloudy				
LONDON	18	61	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	61	Cloudy				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issues prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the day: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (tr)—quarterly; (q)—quarterly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

BANQUE PARISIENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

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(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

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(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

G.T. (BERNARD) LIMITED

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

JARDINE FLEMING

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

LLOYDS INT. MGT. OF FUND GENOVA

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. LTD.

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
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SEPRON

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
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SOFID GROUPE GENOVA

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(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

SWISS BANK CORP.

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70
(d) Bond Fund... \$17.70

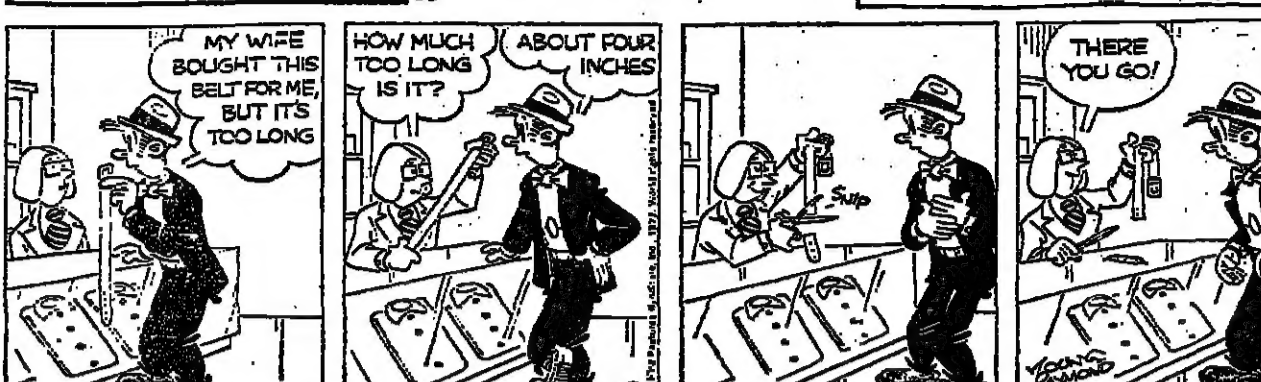
PEANUTS



B.C.



B.LONDIE



B.E.T.L.E



B.A.I.L.E.Y.



B.A.N.D.Y.



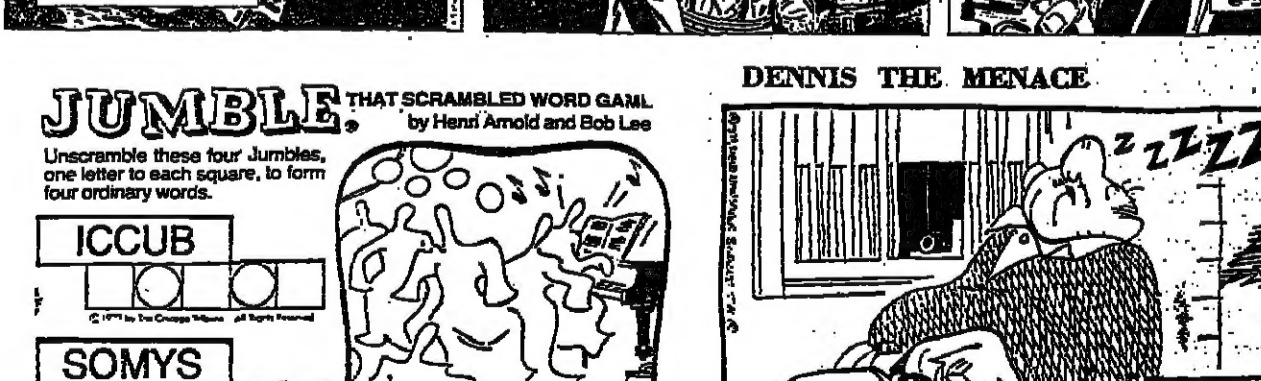
B.I.D.R.E.X.



B.M.O.R.G.A.N.



B.R.I.P.K.I.R.B.Y.



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ICCUB

SOMYS

VERHIT

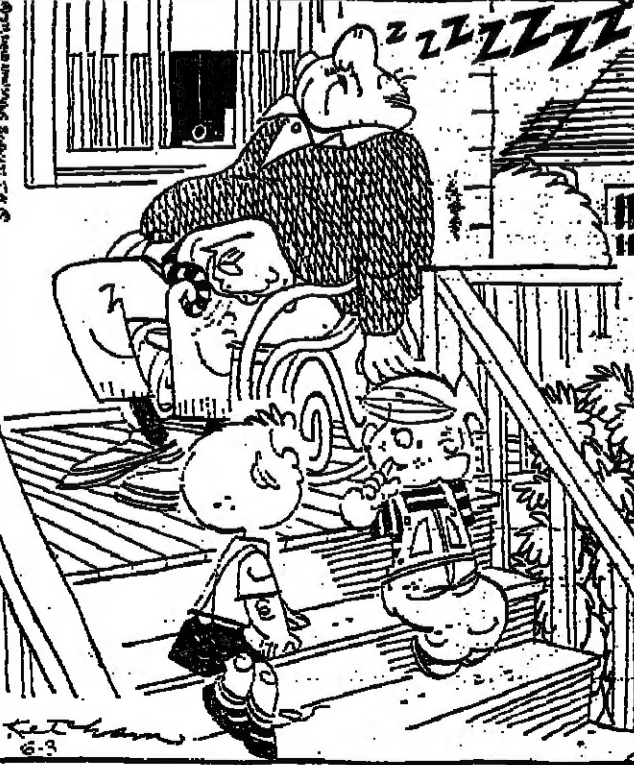
FLACIE

Answer: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: ONION FACET MUSKET COMMON

Answer: What the hot chocolate freak was—A "COCONUT"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE BIOGRAPHY OF ALICE B. TOKLAS

By Linda Simon. Doubleday. 325 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by C. David Heymann

IN the fall of 1907, weary of life in the United States, Alice B. Toklas packed her bags and emigrated to Paris. During her first week there she attended a party at the famous Rue de Fleurus home of Gertrude Stein. They met again a few days later. From the first their personalities seemed ideally suited. Alice was—dest, somewhat self-effacing, subdued—traits which complemented Gertrude's extroverted vigor and nagging need for attention. Alice's secure and gentle manner had the effect of putting others, particularly the restless and un-nerved, at perfect ease; it put Gertrude at ease. Alice was an excellent listener; Gertrude loved to talk. Alice was well enough informed and secure enough in herself to be able to stand up to Gertrude's often moral superior but also forceful and shrewd criticism when called for. Most important, Gertrude needed to be loved, had all her life searched for someone to shower her with affection, "the real thing," she termed it. Alice, for her part, needed to love someone, desired to devote herself to some person or cause.

Their was a nearly perfect union, intimates Linda Simon in this penetrating and well-researched book, a first biography of Alice B. Toklas, published to coincide with the hundredth anniversary of her birth. A previous memoir, "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas," by Gertrude Stein, was a reality about the author and not the subject; it was Gertrude's autobiography, her first major contribution to literature, the volume that in 1933 put her on the literary map. But the book at hand is all objectivity and more objectivity, a study that shows Toklas as she must have been, not "Miss Stein's obedient shadow" as Edmund Wilson once described her, but a multifaceted and complex creature, with her own tastes and standards.

Within a year of their initial encounter Alice was living with her cherished friend, having taken on an essential and multiple role in the writer's life. She was both confidante and adviser, as well as traveling companion, amanuensis, nursemaid and sister ego. It was she, so to speak, who "kept house" on her fell "the tedium of servants, provisions, upkeep and finances." Her most vital function, however, was to act as "sieve and bucket." She shielded Gertrude from the outside world, the bones and throngs of new faces that appeared almost daily for interviews or advice or mere glimpses. No one saw Gertrude who had not first been screened and thoroughly interrogated by Alice. "She was the power behind the throne," insisted a friend.

In that capacity she frequently exercised her own set of prejudices, directed at times toward those who had already gained access to the inner sanctum, even toward those who were regulars at Miss Stein's celebrated Saturday salon. Tchelichev, whose paintings hung on the apartment's walls alongside the sketches of Picasso, Matisse, Renoir and other luminaries, was nothing but "a dreadful little arriviste" in Alice's eyes. Natalie Barney, hostess of her own salon, was an indiscreet and heedless gossip, not to be trusted. Hemingway, of whom Alice seemed always a bit jealous, ap-

Minor objections to the story of Alice Toklas emotionally stirring. Especially telling was that she lived alone, trude's death. During year period she produced her own books, including infamous "Cookbook" its inventive hash recipe. But she is rated here for far more culinary skills, as well as.

C. David Heymann author of "Esra Pound Rover."

© The Washington

Best Sell

This list is based on more than 250 bookstores in the United States.

The New York Times

FICTION

1. Oliver's Story, by E. Z. Selig

2. The Crash of '79, by P. E. Erdman

3. The Changeling, by J. E. Macdonald

4. The Changeling, by J. E. Macdonald

5. The Changeling, by J. E. Macdonald

6. The Changeling, by J. E. Macdonald

7. The Changeling, by J. E. Macdonald

8. The Changeling, by J. E. Macdonald

9. The Changeling, by J. E. Macdonald

10. The Changeling, by J. E. Macdonald

BRIDGE

By Alan

The bidding on the diagramed deal was brisk and dramatic. After South had opened one diamond, planning to bid his clubs on the next round, he was surprised to find himself taking action at the seven-level. East had taken a short-sighted spider with a hand containing massive distribution and virtually no high cards.

This imaginative effort was right as it turned out: East-West would have made exactly 12 tricks thanks to the favorable location of the spade king.

South decided that his vulnerable opponent must know what he was doing and saved in seven clubs—an accurate place of guesswork. West naturally doubled, and it might seem that the

declarer was headed for four tricks. However, play out the loss to 50.

West led the spade shifted to the ace of continued that suit. won in the dummy trumps. A third trump, him in the dummy for play, and West right the king to win. If he his ace he would have played. Another trump dummy allowed declarer the remaining heart reach this position:

NORTH
♠ 6
♥ 5
♦ 8
♣ 9

WEST
♠ A Q 8 6 3
♥ K J 7 6 5
♦ 9 5 4
♣ J 9 8 4 2

EAST
♠ J 10 8 7 5 2
♥ A K 7 6 5 2
♦ A J
♣ J

SOUTH (D)
♠ K
♥ Q
♦ A Q 8 6 2
♣ A K 7 6 5 3

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
South: 1♦, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.

West led the spade ace.

هنا من الأصل

Will Meet Vilas in French Tennis Semifinals

Raul Ramirez Ousts Panatta, 7-6, 6-3, 7-5

ne 2 (UPI)—Raul Ramirez, the defending French Open champion, won his first game in 10 and then, with Vilas's attention wavering, broke back. But Ramirez's backhand let him down time and

then did it again at the start of the third set to take a 2-0 lead. Ramirez won his first game in 10 and then, with Vilas's attention wavering, broke back. But Ramirez's backhand let him down time and

again and Vilas made the most of it to take the match. "Considering the wind and the conditions out there, I played very well," Vilas said. Asked what his chances of winning the title

were, he said: "Every year I play well in big tournaments but don't win them. Maybe this year it will be different."

In the other men's semifinal, Phil Dent will oppose Brian Gottfried.

First Time Together

Meanwhile, Pam Teeguarden and Regina Maraskova won the women's doubles title today in their first tournament as partners.

They defeated Helen Gourlay and Rayni Fox, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2.

Two weeks ago, Teeguarden had no partner for the French Open.

"When we were playing in the Italian championships in Rome I decided I would like to have Regina as a partner," she said.

"So I asked her. That's how we came to play together."

Ramirez also was a victor today in men's doubles, teaming with Gottfried to beat Bob Hewitt and Fife Nestase, 6-4, 6-2.

Certified and Ramirez, a particularly well-matched pair who exploited the individuality of their opponents, will meet Fikak and Jan Kodes in the final tomorrow.

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Bill Walton scoring.

Fifth Game, Tonight, Seems To Be Key to NBA Playoffs

By Kenneth Denlinger

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2 (UPI)—In the ninth month of the National Basketball Association's official season, the winners and losers often seem to be one and the same. There is Julius Erving with an ice bag strapped to his right knee; down the hall Maurice Lucas screams when someone barely touches one of his toes.

After giving his own tender knees their usual half-hour or so of postgame therapy, Bill Walton emerges from a small room, glances at a sheet of statistics and says: "With those kind of minutes, I could play forever."

With the kind of numbers Walton and the Portland Trail Blazers dropped on the Philadelphia 76ers here Tuesday, they could be NBA champions by dusk here Sunday.

Walton played just over half the game Tuesday and scored 12 points, grabbed 13 rebounds, had 7 assists and blocked 4 shots as the Blazers ripped the 76ers, 130-98, to earn their best-of-seven series as two victories each.

But the Trail Blazers will in Philadelphia almost as quickly as the 76ers self-destruct here, which means that, at last, comes a critical NBA test.

Whoever wins game five in Philadelphia tomorrow night ought to emerge after nearly two months of playoffs—with the title. If Portland can continue to play excellently as a team and win on the road, it will win here Sunday. If the 76ers can reverse themselves, they could lose by 300 here Sunday and still wrap up the championship at home in game seven.

Significantly, the 76ers have played horribly at times this season, but never for more than two games at a stretch. Eight times they have lost twice in a row, but then won. And they do, after all, have more talented

players than the Trail Blazers, if not the superior team. So are the 76ers bored? Or overly content with their millions? Or lovers of suspense?

Dig They Must "Embarassed," said Erving. "They blocked a couple of shots, we made some bad passes, had some three-second calls and we just dug another hole. You know how hard that is to get out of."

Surprisingly, the 76ers strategy early was to feature the player in the biggest hole of all, George McGinnis. They wanted him to work inside, as Doug Collins said, "to expose Bill Walton. We wanted to expose the fact that he's back there not playing anybody."

So the first time Philadelphia had the ball, Walton blocked a shot by Caldwell Jones and McGinnis threw up a brick that rocketed over Walton and off the backboard without coming close to the basket.

In the first quarter alone, the Blazers took a 10-0 lead. McGinnis, who had a dreadful shot, having two shots blocked, traveling once and being caught for three fouls.

Of the fact that his Portland counterpart, Lucas, has outplayed him at every turn, McGinnis said: "There's no such thing as anyone helping you out with him. If you help out, they'll pick you apart."

"That's helped our team concept of defense," Lucas said. "It means they are going to Julius a lot more. I'm able to leave my man a little more and try to get more rebounds."

Maertens to Miss Tour BRUSSELS, June 2 (AP)—Belgian cycling ace Freddy Maertens will not line up in the Tour de France, it has been officially announced. He broke his wrist in the Tour of Italy last week.

Twins on Top, 43 Carew's 2-Out Single In 9th Beats Yankees

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., June 2 (UPI)—Rod Carew's two-out bases-loaded single in the ninth inning gave the Minnesota Twins a 4-3 victory over the New York Yankees last night.

Singles by Craig Kusick, Jerry Terrell and Butch Wynegar off losing pitcher Rob Gaudry gave the Twins their first run in the ninth before Sparky Lyle came on to relieve. Lyle retired the first two batters he faced but then walked Roy Smalley to load the bases and gave up Carew's single.

White Sox 4, Orioles 2 At Chicago, Ralph Garret singled home two runs in the seventh inning to break a 2-2 tie and lift Chicago to a 4-2 victory over Baltimore.

Royals 11, Blue Jays 3 At Toronto, John Mlynsberry slammed three homers and drove in five runs to help Kansas City rout Toronto, 11-2.

Red Sox 7, Rangers 5 At Arlington, Texas, Carl Yastrzemski hit his sixth and seventh homers to help Boston overcome a five-run deficit and defeat Texas, 7-5. Luis Tiant started for Boston, but failed for the sixth straight time to win his 100th game for the Red Sox.

A's 6, Mariners 2 At Seattle, Oakland, behind starting pitcher Doc Medich, and relievers Bob Loe and Joe Coleman, turned back Seattle, 6-3, snapping the Mariners' five-game winning streak.

Indians 6, Tigers 4 At Detroit, Jim Babb and Sid Monge combined to scatter six hits and Duane Kuiper knocked in three runs as Cleveland defeated Mark "The Bird" Fidrych and Detroit, 6-4.

Reds 5, Braves 2 In the National League, at Cincinnati, Dan Driessen drove in two runs to support the three-hit pitching of Pat Zachry in Cincinnati's fifth straight victory, a 5-3 triumph over Atlanta. The victory moved the Reds to the 500 mark, 23-23, for the first time since the fourth game of the season.

Dodgers 6, Astros 2 At Houston, relief ace Charlie Hough hurled three shutout innings to earn his 14th save while Ron Cey drove in three runs with a double and a single to help Los Angeles snap a four-game losing streak with a 6-2 victory over Houston.

Pirates 3, Phillies 0 At Philadelphia, Al Oliver tripled home a run and scored on a single by Rennie Stennett in a three-run first inning as Pittsburgh beat Philadelphia, 3-0.

Austrians Are Blamed In Motorcycle Death LE CASTELLET, France, June 2 (AP)—The international motorcycle Federation has reprimanded organizers of the Austrian Grand Prix for poor safety measures during a race in which Hans Stadelman of Switzerland died. There was no reprimand for any of the racers who went on to win the race.

After Stadelman's death in the 250-cc race in Salzburg May 1, all racers in the 500-cc category and many in the 600-cc category struck.

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